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SOVIET DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OFFICIAL VIEWS TALKS

PM050957 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the "Disarmament" rubric containing interview with B.P. Prokofyev, deputy leader of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference: "Defend the Future!" -- First paragraph is TASS introduction]

[Text] Geneva -- A routine session of the Disarmament Conference is beginning work here. We asked counsellor-envoy Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev, deputy leader of the Soviet delegation, to describe the tasks facing the participants in this important international forum.

The routine session of the Disarmament Conference is a very important forum for multilateral talks in the disarmament sphere. This body's uniqueness is determined by the fact that all five nuclear powers are taking part in its work as well as a large group of nonaligned and neutral states. The conference is resuming its activity at a time when the world public's attention is centered on the wide-ranging program of concrete measures aimed at the fundamental improvement of the international situation contained in M.S. Gorbachev's statement. Many of the questions raised in the statement fall within the competence of the Disarmament Conference. Thus, it is very important to comprehensively step up the discussion of those questions and work to reach agreements to limit the arms race in specific spheres. That is the aim of the socialist community countries, which as long ago as the 23 October 1985 statement of the Warsaw Pact leaders in Sofia, stressed the need to increase the effectiveness of the existing multilateral forums, including the Disarmament Conference. It has the necessary potential for that.

The new package of Soviet peace initiatives put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's statement should impart momentum to the talks on all the disarmament questions under examination at the Geneva conference. The Soviet Union's concrete program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world is of particularly great importance. The Disarmament Conference could make its contribution to solving this problem. I should like to stress in particular that the active participation of the non-nuclear countries, including the nonaligned and neutral countries widely represented at the conference, in the discussion of the relevant problems would be of considerable significance for resolving this question. The Soviet Union proposes practical work on the question of preventing the arms race in space and the formulation and implementation of plans for its peaceful exploration through the efforts of all mankind. Preventing the arms race from spreading to space would mean removing an obstacle to the in-depth reduction of nuclear armaments. That is our delegation's position. Our Western partners are familiar with it. It is up to them to reply.

The Soviet proposal on the complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests is also of fundamental significance. This is essential to halt the nuclear race "in time" and create the preconditions for disarmament in this sphere. The task of achieving the complete elimination of chemical weapons occupies an important place in the Soviet arms limitation and disarmament program.

Thus, there are major and important tasks ahead of the Disarmament Conference. The Soviet Union has come to the conference bringing a program of major initiatives offering a real path to limiting the arms race and disarmament. If the other participants also show a business-like and responsible approach and express a readiness for constructive cooperation in the search for mutually acceptable solutions, the conference's work can be marked by fruitful results.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES 'WILLINGNESS' IN ARMS CONTROL

LD031659 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 3 Feb 86

[From the "Top Priority" program, presented by Vladimir Posner with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Posner] Hello, everybody and welcome to "Top Priority". Today on the panel, as usual, are Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the USA and Canada Studies Institute and your host is Vladimir Posner. Today we'll be discussing equal responsibility and we'll be discussing it as applying to the arms race. Now you've certainly heard it said that botn the United States and the Soviet Union are equally responsible for the arms race and for where we are today. That view, which is shared by many people with just plain common sense, is expressed also in the words of William Shakespeare: "A plague on both your houses". I propose we examine this particular area and we examine it first of all, perhaps, from the viewpoint of the willingness of this or that country to actually disarm, to find ways of controlling and reducing nuclear weapons. I believe it can be said that the latest proposals by the Soviet Union as formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev, mapping out a three-stage plan to do away with nuclear weapons by the year 2000, does express this willingness on the Soviet Union's part. However, let's get down to brass tacks. How do you feel about this whole issue and the issue of willingness, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] Well, willingness, to my mind, belongs to rather subjective, you know, things of life, not objective. Whether it is the will or not to, willingness by itself doesn't mean too much if it does not lead to practical deeds, you know. We have witnessed many times in the history that some very benign goals were stated very loudly, but we never completed them, we never realized them, you know. So I prefer while talking about willingness to link it with the practical deeds. But you know, though our topic is rather of historical nature, I believe it has very close links with the realities of today. And when I come back to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on getting rid of nuclear arms it comes to my mind how all that began, how all that begins. When? I wouldn't put this, you know, banal question, who is guilty, who is responsible, but still, you know, to understand deeper what our proposals mean, I would like to dwell a little bit on this (?past), to come back a little bit to the history of that question. Maybe that will justify our talking about what you have suggested. Let me start with some figures. I have very few words today, but just some figures and some facts which I would like to bring to the notice of our American listeners. Number one, we finished the Second World War with terrible human (?loss) -- 20 million people. Number two, we were literally stricken, half of our country, literally speaking, was destroyed by German occupation. What does it mean? That 15 major cities of the Soviet Union were destroyed.

[Posner] Fifty?

[Bogdanov] Fifteen, fifteen major -- I don't count small, I mean major. Number three, several thousands of villages, big and small, were destroyed and material losses come to the level of several billion of dollars, not today's dollars, mind you, but those dollars.

[Posner] 1945.

[Bogdanov] [words indistinct] 1934. So my question is, the leading countries still [words indistinct] how we could [words indistinct] towards the other countries or towards America which finished the war -- that was the only country with real economic and financial...changes thought all the others [words indistinct].

And another fact which I would like to bring to the notice of my American listeners is that we and [word indistinct] armed forces as big as 12, about 12 million people and after '45, we had several major cuts in our armed forces, in such a way that by the end -- by the beginning of '48 -- from 12 million we came to about 2.8 million peop people in our armed forces. That is the fact which is abolutely distorted in America because people still believe that beginning from the end of the Second World War we kept the same armed forces that we had fighting the Germans, you know. Now that's introduction to the program.

[Posner] Well, that's a very impressive introduction. Let me just recapitulate. You are saying then that between 1945, the end of World War Two, and 1948, Soviet...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] The beginning of '48.

[Posner] ...the beginning of '48, the Soviet military force was cut from 12 million to somewhat under 3 million people?

[Bogdanov] They are official figures and if somebody is really interested they can pick up, you know, that from our press, from our official statements. So my point is, my question to my American listeners is, how a country in such a situation could be aggressive and could have aggressive, you know, designs? Now, the nuclear problem -- which is the major problem of our day -- who started all that? Just to remind to my American listeners that the first bomb was exploded, nuclear bomb, in August '45, American. Ours was exploded at the end of forties, at the end of forties.

Now, strategic bombers -- and you know I am going item by item in their historical consequence -- strategic bombers, American strategic bomber, first one appeared in the middle of the fifties, in the middle fifties, ours at the end of the fifties. And let me remind you that a kind of bomber gap, so-called bomber gap, was created by Truman administration just to produce a big jump in the American production of nuclear or strategic bombers. And they were accusing us that we had already so many of them that America should catch up with us. After that they themselves (?punched) up astonishing figures that the so-called bomber gap never existed and the number of Soviet gaps [as heard] was distorted, exaggerated three, four time, three, four times, that's American official figures published.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, this business of gaps is not new. I mean, it was used consistently over the years: the bomber gap, the missile gap, the this gap and the that. That's true enough. I would like to ask you to hold on for one minute there. Dr Plekhanov has been strangely silent today. We'll get back to Dr Bogdanov's very interesting figures shortly, but we'd like to have your view.

[Plekhanov] Well, I support what Dr Bogdanov just said. I think one should also keep in mind how the world looked to American policymakers at the end of the Second World War.

Europe lay in ruins, Germany was defeated, Japan was defeated, and those were major competitors of the United States before the world war. France was severely weakened, Britain was barely holding on to its empire and was extremely weak financially and economically. In the Third World there was a great clamor for independence and many of the old European colonial powers were on the verge of losing their positions in the Third World. So it looked like a very unstable and very inviting world to those people in the United States who thought that the United States could use its huge military might. And in fact, the United States emerged from the war not only unscathed, but greatly strengthened, economically and militarily, and the idea of Pax Americana, of reorganizing the world according to American standards and in American interests was very, very much on the minds of U.S. policy makers.

And they were able to persuade the country to go along with this expansionist idea only by means of using the Soviet threat, because if they just laid the facts straight on the table and said: Look, we want to control the world, the American people wouldn't support that. In the first place it was too dangerous; in the second place they didn't want to pay for the military muscle that was necessary for that; and in the third place they didn't want to throw the money around the world. And there was great opposition. But after several years of hammering out at the idea that the Soviet Union is out to take over the world and that communism is a world-wide threat, they were able to build up domestic support for this expansionist program of creating a huge network of military bases, military alliances, economic mechanisms designed to reorganize the world as a Pax Americana-ist world in the American way. And that is the real reason why there was the arms race, this expansionist idea.

Let me quote some very responsible reports of a very, you know, respected institute, the London Institute of Strategic Studies, which states -- and I believe their figures are right, not because their figures are in our favor, but because I (?myself) -- it's a very serious, you know, institution -- that in the last decade, the U.S. and NATO countries spent on military needs more than we to the tune of $300 billion. Those are the facts I would like to bring to the notice of our American listeners, and I would like them to make their own conclusions -- who is right, who is wrong.

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov, I think that you would agree that whenever there is an argument between two people, two sides, between husband and wife, whatever, it is natural to say that both sides are wrong. And therefore the argument that both sides are wrong, or are responsible, here seems to be a very plausible one and a very human one. Could you in all honesty as a human being say that nonetheless that argument does not hold water in this particular area of Soviet-American relations.

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that argument reflects another human trait, and usually two people who can't solve their conflict are blamed for continuing the conflict if they don't work enough on finding solutions, if they just keep blaming each other. So I think the key to the current situation is not only to identify the blame and responsibility -- that is important to set the record straight -- but the key thing is to find solutions which are acceptable to both sides and in the interests of both sides which are fair, balanced, equitable and so on. And it is in that area that one should really judge the performance of both sides. And I think that our side is doing whatever it can and bringing forth proposals, coming up with solutions, offering options which mean that we are prepared to walk our half of the mile, and so on. So we are really trying to break up the deadlock. We are not content with simply stating the responsibility of the American side that it's their fault, so let them get the world out of this predicament. We don't think so. We think that the equal responsibility lies on both sides for finding solutions and -- but again this is a case of, you know, it takes two to tango -- and we can bring forth the best possible solutions, come up with the best possible ideas. But if there is no acceptance on the other side, if there is no willingness on the other side to deal with this problem on the basis of equality, fair play, and good faith, and not trying to damage the other side, and to gain advantages over the other side, then the arms race will certainly continue.

[Posner] I think the proposals that you've been talking about, Dr Plekhanov, have been very clearly stated by Mikhail Gorbachev, the three-stage way of moving toward total nuclear disarmement by the year 2000, and I think that also expresses the will that you talked about, Dr Bogdanov, the will in the practical sense. And, of course, depending on how that proposal is ultimately treated by the United States, I think that we will see what this world is going to be. It also, I think, reflects quite clearly who is deeply, fundamentally, and sincerely interested in peace and stopping the arms race. Well, that's all on "Top Priority" today.

FURTHER SOVIET DEMANDS FOR SHCHARANSKIY RELEASE

LD041717 Hamburg DPA in German 1638 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 4 Feb (DPA) -- According to the information of BILD ZEITUNG (Wednesday [29 January] edition), the Soviet Union has made additional demands in the negotiations on the allegedly forthcoming exchange of agents between East and West. The paper claims to have learned that Moscow is demanding "around DM5 million" for the critic of the Soviet regime, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Moscow was also demanding that the West release a total of 11, instead of 8 as previously planned, high-ranking Eastern agents. The Soviets are also prepared to release the critic of the regime, Boris Kalandaryov from Leningrad, in return.

So far, the exchange, which has evidently been arranged, has not been officially confirmed either by the United Sates, by the Soviet Union, or by the Federal Republic of Germany. Israeli Government officials denied reports on Tuesday, according to which Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has been "officially informed" bv the United States about the exchange. According to the information of BILD ZEITUNG, Jewish businessmen from Antwerp are said to be prepared to put up the money for Shcharanskiy. Moscow has been offered an eight-figure sum for the release to the West of Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Andrey Sakharov. The Kremlin has so far said "nyet" to this.

NATO'S ROGERS TRIES TO 'INTIMIDATE' WEST EUROPEANS

LD011721 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: The answer of the NATO military to the Soviet programme for ridding the world of nuclear arms is a speedy build up of the latest systems of nuclear arms. U.S. General Bernard Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander -- Europe, declared this bluntly in an ASSOCIATED PRESS interview. He announced the plans to start the deployment of new, "more effective" tactical nuclear missiles in Western Europe after 1988. The general stressed that this will be part of the implementation of a broad programme of the "modernisation" of NATO nuclear arsenals planned for the period of 1988-1995. Rogers explained that the "modernisation" envisages the replacement of "obsolete" nuclear missles now deployed in central Europe with new missiles that are more precise and have a greater range. He also came out with an "initiative" for the development and production of new "air-to-ground" nuclear missiles to equip the NATO air force with them.

Touching upon the Soviet programme of the elimination of all nuclear arms, the NATO supreme allied commander-Europe asserted, as if in mockery of common sense, that it is "potentially dangerous" for Western Europe. Specifically, he said that in no case should the Washington administration agree to the Soviet proposal for the complete elimination at the first stage of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA, for, he said openly, this would weaken the United States strategic nuclear umbrella. But what horrifies the NATO chief most of all is the prospect of the world being rid of nuclear weapons altogether, and hence of the threat of nuclear annihilation. He tried to intimidate Western Europeans by declaring that in that case the Soviet Union would, allegedly, have the advantage in conventional arms. He demanded in an ultimatum form that nuclear weapons be preserved. Rogers admitted that the course of the Pentagon and the NATO top echelon at the speeding of nuclear rearming might come up against difficulties, in other words, against the further growth of the anti-nuclear, anti-war movement in Western Europe, protests of the broad public of those countries to which the U.S. Administration assigns the role of nuclear hostages. It follows from his statement that next week NATO high officials will set out for West European countries to exert efforts to push through their militaristic plans.

MOSCOW REPORTS REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

'Adventurism' Noted

LD050046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0015 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 5 February (TASS) -- On Tuesday, President Reagan delivered his traditional annual State of the Union message at a joint meeting of both chambers of Congress. In it the main guidelines and tasks of the federal administration's activity for the year that has started are formulated in general outline. From the message it follows that continued gambling mainly on blatant antipopular measures in the sphere of domestic policy and on adventurism, on the further build-up of military might in foreign policy and in the sphere of "national security", determines the country's course. In particular, speaking about budget priorities, the head of the White House confirmed the administration's intention to continue vigorous militarist preparations, expenditures on which will grow. This will be achieved in the first place through a further cut in federal expenditures on social programs, intended for giving assistance to unfortunate Americans.

'Peace Initiatives' Ignored

LD050751 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The President of the United States has delivered his traditional annual message on the State of the Union to Congress.

It is clear from it that the White House is continuing to bet on military force in its foreign policy line and on the doctrine of neocolonialism which envisages direct U.S. interference in the affairs of other states. Reagan in all kinds of ways in his message stressed the administration's devotion to the cause of ensuring peace on earth and achieving an understanding with the Soviet Union in the field of arms control, but he passed over in silence the package of concrete peace initiatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union, and which could serve as a firm base for the speedy achievement of such understandings.

President Reagan also made it clear that the United States will continue the unprecedented arms race and to implement its highly dangerous "star wars" plans.

Democratic Party Responds

LD050811 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 5 TASS -- In his State of the Union speech President Reagan has failed to provide answers to the urgent problems facing the United States now. This was stressed by Senator George Mitchell (Dem. -- Maine) in a nationally televised official response of the Democratic Party to the President's speech. The budgetary and financial policies of the President, the Senator said, are driving more American families into hard times. Growing trade and budget deficits mean that America as a nation lives on loan. However, the Senator stressed, the moment is not far off when it will have to pay for that. Mitchell stressed that the United States could no longer afford to increase military spending without a limit, and ensure huge tax privileges, while trying to balance the federal budget.

'Old Policy' to Continue

LD051004 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 5 TASS -- President Reagan addressed the joint sitting of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress with a traditional State of the Union speech. The address, intended to prepare the ground for the presentation of the draft federal budget for the next fiscal year in Congress, had an obvious promotional character and actually boiled down to the promise to continue the old policy of militarization, escalation of the arms race and its spread into outer space, state terrorism abroad and encouragement of "big business" and curtailment of social programs at home.

The Washington administration's approach to questions of war and peace was defined in the address with the formula which is old and simplistic but very dangerous for all that: America must arm itself and go ahead full tilt with its Strategic Defense Initiative, with the help of which the USA would like to make its nuclear arms arsenals invulnerable and to get a free hand for the first nuclear strike. Though the President expressed the hope that the Soviet-American summit in Geneva and the planned visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the USA "can lead to a more stable relationship" between the USA and the Soviet Union, he did not respond to the latest important Soviet initiatives for the reduction and eventual complete elimination of nuclear armaments and for the prevention of the militarization of space; moreover, he did not even mention them.

The President went even farther and jiggled with the "Soviet military threat" myth, imputing to the USSR a striving "to command people's lives and to export its ideology by force." He stressed that the United States intended to promote in every way "freedom" in the world, in other words, to pursue a policy of threats and diktat. Reagan made it clear that the USA would try even harder to incite local conflicts and expand intervention in the affairs of other countries. The President characterized gangs of Afghan, Nicaraguan, Angolan and Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries, financed and directed by the CIA, as "freedom fighters" and stated that America would continue to give them moral and material assistance. Reagan attacked especially summarily Nicaraguan, whose revolutionary achievements are viewed by Washington as a grave threat to its imperial interests in Central and Latin America.

There was much unrestrained praise for the administration's economic policy and for "American Democracy" in the address. "The United States is the economic miracle, the model to which the world once again turns," the President said. The falsehood of this self-advertising was exposed by a message made public at the time of the President's address by M. Snyder, leader of the public organization calling itself Community for Creative Non-Violence. Millions of men, women and children are living in misery, said that document, read from the steps of a doss house a mere kilometre away from the Capitol Hill, where Reagan was delivering his address. Those people, according to the message, have neither food nor home. Unemployment is rampant in the country, "redundancy," according to trade unions, stands at about 15 million. Families are breaking up and the number of the destitute keeps growing.

It is the policy of the administration that is to blame for all this: It has proclaimed a course of "guns before butter" and turns a blind eye to the needy and desperate.

The President made it clear that his administration, presumably to save money and to balance out the budget, was going to slash anew at social programs, on which millions of Americans depend for their welfare.

He said that he had ordered an evaluation of the remaining social programs, to be ready by December 1 this year, and a "strategy" for the solution of financial problems. In other words, it would be another plan for docking social spending and programs.

President Reagan gave in his address no answers to the most urgent problems confronting the United States today, Senator George Mitchell said in a televised official response to [as received] the Democratic Party to the address. According to Mitchell, the President's budget and financial policy is dooming more and more American families to privations while the growing trade and budget deficits indicate that America is living beyond its means. Mitchell said the time of reckoning was not far off. According to him, the United States could no longer afford escalating military spending without any limits and granting tax privileges while at the same time trying to balance out the budget.

House member Mary Rose Oakar characterised Reagan's State of the Union address as an exercise in hypocrisy.

MORE REPORTS ON SPACE SHUTTLE EXPLOSION

Charges of 'Callousness' Refuted

LD041258 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 4 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

A White House spokesman has expressed feigned surprise and even indignation over the fact that media reports and comments on the disaster of the space shuttle Challenger point to the dangers of the "star wars" programme.

He voiced his anger at the Soviet press comments on the accident accusing the USSR of showing a "very callous approach."

Haven't they in the White House noticed that reports and comments of this kind, based on concludions by experts, have appeared not only in the Soviet press, but also in the American media, in newspapers and magazines all over the world. The point at issue is that the Challenger disaster, as it is acknowledged by authoritative specialists and scientists, demonstrated the extreme unreliability of computer technology.

It is computers which are to control and direct sophisticated systems of space armaments that are intended for deployment in outer space in line with the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative.

The experts and commentators who thus displeased the White House proceed from the irrefutable fact that if computer-controlled systems are placed in orbit, no one can rule out a possibility of computer breakdown or response to a false signal, which will trigger off the systems trained on targets on Earth with all ensuing disastrous consequences.

In the United States, the warnings were issued by WASHINGTON POST analyst Mary McGrory, Director of the Washington-based Institute for Space and Security Studies Robert Bowman, Director of the Centre for Defence Information Admiral (Retired) Gene LaRocque, and many others. Moreover, the possibility was acknowledged in a report drawn up by the Pentagon-assigned commission of experts and scientists monitoring SDI progress.

DEFENSE NEWS, for instance, which is an American weekly, by the way, points out that such acknowledgements and warnings are not in the least groundless. The weekly published an article on February 3, saying that shuttle missions are directly linked with the implementation of the "star wars" programme. Before the Challenger disaster, the weekly writes, at least two shuttle flights had been planned that were to have carried out experiments wholly devoted to the SDI effort.

The weekly quotes Pentagon officials as indicating that despite the disaster, the U.S. Department of Defence is fully resolved to go ahead with the rapid realization of its programmes on the military use of outer space, including SDI.

Who then shows callousness? The experts and commentators who, while expressing sorrow over the death of seven astronauts, stress the fact that the implementation of the "star wars" programme is fraught with a global catastrophe and, therefore, demand that weapons be kept out of space? Or those who are exploring every opportunity to boost the programme, displaying readiness to continue risking not only the lives of astronauts but also the fate of all of mankind? The latest developments and logic itself irrefutably prove the correctness of the latter assumption.

Challenger Commission Established

LD041307 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 4 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced the formation of a special independent Presidential commission on the space shuttle Challenger accident.

He said Monday that within the next four months it "will review the circumstances surrounding the accident, determine the probable cause or causes, and develop recommendations for corrective action".

Commenting on the decision, NBC Television quoted officials as admitting that the establishment of the commission had been prompted exclusively by the administration's desire to make a favorable impression on public opinion. The TV network added that there had been no doubts about the ability of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to conduct an objective inquiry into the accident.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "A recent investigation by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, whose report is dated Dec. 13, cited several safety violations and personnel problems in the management of the solid-rocket assembly facility at the Kennedy Space Center." R. White, formerly a test engineer working with such rocket boosters, said that they were checked only visually and that only defects detectable by the naked eye were removed. The NEWSWEEK magazine commented that since the outset space shuttle launches were a risky venture from the technological standpoint.

Pentagon to Evaluate Explosion

LD041636 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 4 Feb 86

["SDI Work Is To Continue" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Washington, February 4 TASS -- The Pentagon is looking for possibilities of accelerating work for military uses of outer space, despite the warnings made by competent specialists that, as was shown by the Challenger tragedy, the plans of deploying systems of armaments in outer space are fraught with a mortal danger to mankind.

Head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger has appointed David Latham, assistant secretary of defense for command, control and communications, head of a special group "to perform a comprehensive evaluation of the military implications of the loss of the Challenger to deal with, above all, the "star wars" program. The Pentagon's representative Robert Sims has said that the Defense Department "will make every effort to continue to carry out the national security missions it had planned."

U.S. SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD041342 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy arrived in the Soviet capital today at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

SHEVARDNADZE, HARTMAN DISCUSS ARMS PROPOSALS

LD041828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Minister of foreign affairs, today received Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to Moscow, at the latter's request.

Certain matters of Soviet-U.S. relations were discussed during the conversation.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew the ambassador's attention to the 15 January statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which set out a specific program with a carefully planned timetable for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, with a ban on strike weapons in space. The hope was expressed that the U.S. side will not delay giving an answer to our important proposals, which provide a way out of the nuclear deadlock and, specifically, will follow the example of the USSR and join, while there is still time, our extended moratorium on any nuclear explosions. This would be a major step on the road to implementing the task of nuclear disarmament. It was stressed that if the U.S. Administration makes use of this new opportunity, it would understandably create a favorable background for the meeting of the highest leaders of our two countries.

GROMYKO, VANCE DISCUSS PEACE PROPOSALS

LD041951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Foreign news agencies are giving broad coverage to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's conversation with Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state. Here is a latest news commentary. At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

At the center of the conversation in the Kremlin were the USSR's large-scale peace proposals that were advanced in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. The U.S. politician positively appraised the new Soviet initiative, noting that it had produced a favorable impression in his country. Indeed, I would just like to point out that 207 congressmen have already supported the draft resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives calling for supporting the Soviet proposal for a complete nuclear test ban.

But what has been the reaction of the Washington administration? At a regular press conference, a White House spokesman stated that the administration is still in the process of working out its response. Has not this "process" gone on long enough? After all, in other circumstances official Washington acts far quicker. Let us take, for example, the events following the Challenger disaster. A presidential commission has just started to investigate the causes of the explosion of the spacecraft, and more and more versions are being put forward about it, including the unreliability of the U.S. booster rockets. But in the Pentagon they are giving the impression that nothing particular has happened, and they are talking about the need to continue, and even to push on further with the United States' military space program.

Incidentally, it is not just the military that is now behaving in this manner, but also the United States' political leaders. Take for example, the recent speech by Vice President Bush, who, in setting out the Republican Party's platform for the autumn midterm elections to Congress, placed at its center a program for the further build-up of armaments, including strike and space weapons. Judging from what has been published in the U.S. press, this program will, from the financial point of view, be sealed in the draft budget for next year, which the White House has sent to Congress.

This is, indeed, dangerously playing with fire. Since the Challenger disaster, many U.S. newspapers have been asking one and the same question: What would happen if a similar disaster should occur during preparation for "star wars?" Would it not completely wipe out human civilization?

During the conversation in the Kremlin with the U.S. politician, it was noted that we are living in an age when leaders of states must -- are obliged to -- make decisions that would prevent a nuclear disaster. Let us hope that Washington heeds the voices of wisdom.

U.S. 6TH FLEET AIRCRAFT BOMB TARGETS IN NEGEV

LD041452 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 4 TASS -- During the latest provocative exercises in the Mediterranean, ship-based aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet have begun to practice bombing runs on targets which are located at an Israeli practice ground in Negev desert.

As has been admitted by an official spokesman for the Pentagon, the USA did not use the practice ground earlier because it did not want to give rise to protests in Arab countries. However, in the present conditions of pressure being put on Libya, it has been decided to show the ability of planes based on the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga to deliver bombing strikes at any moment against targets in the Mediterranean area.

VOA STATION 'PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKUP' FOR CONTRAS

LD042108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Yuriy Baranov report from Managua]

[Text] According to the Nicaraguan paper BARRICADA, the VOA administration has set up a relay station with a directional antenna, with a capacity of 50 kw, in Costa Rica. Programs will be carried on mediumwave, first in Spanish, then in the language of the Meskito Indians, who inhabit the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Our correspondent Yuriy Baranov reports from Managua: The orientation of the relay station for VOA broadcasts toward the vast area of Nicaragua that is the Atlantic seaboard is no accident. In precisely this region, the bands of Somozist hirelings operate most energetically. It is precisely here that they are striving to establish a social basis for counterrevolution. By deceit, and when this fails, by force, they recruit local people into their ranks, mostly Meskito indians.

They are assisted in this by 76 radio stations, most of them in Honduras and Costa Rica. (Howard Frederick) a lecturer at the U.S. University of Ohio points out in his study The Radio War Against Nicaragua. The intensity of their counterrevolutionary propaganda fluctuates according to the scale of financial aid received from the USIA, whose purview includes the VOA.

The new VOA relay station on foreign territory is designed to play the role of first voice in the chorus of hostile radio stations broadcasting to Nicaragua. Thus its establishment attests to a stepping-up of ideological aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua, as psychological backup for the military aggression being conducted by the Somozist mercenary forces.

LENINGRAD-NEW YORK AIR ROUTE TO BEGIN 27 APR

LD041624 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1233 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Leningrad, 4 Feb (TASS) -- Transport services for trips to Leningrad are expanding considerably, journalists have been told by Lev Malygin, head of the city transport directorate. On 27 April there will be an inaugural flight on the Leningrad-New York route. A Boeing-737 liner of the Pan American airline will depart from Leningrad for Frankfurt-am-Main, where the passengers will transfer to a Boeing-747 to continue the flight to Washington and New York. There will be two flights a week.

Air transport on European routes will also increase. A 350-seater IL-86 liner will make scheduled flights from Leningrad to Vienna, and charter flights to Luxembourg. This airbus will also start flying to Berlin and Paris.

For the first time Leningrad is getting direct rail links with Bucharest, and the number of carriages on routes to Sofia and Prague is being increased.

SAGAN ARTICLE ON U.S.-USSR MARS FLIGHT CITED

LD041101 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 4 TASS -- A joint American-Soviet space mission to the planet Mars is quite feasible, both from the standpoint of politics, and technology, a prominent American astronomer writes in PARADE magazine.

Carl Sagan, president of the U.S. Planetary Society, stresses that success of an expedition of this kind would create groundwork for establishing settlements on other planets, and would facilitate the expansion and consolidation of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the United States.

Similar aerospace, electronic, rocket and even nuclear technologies are used in space flights and in the nuclear arms race, Sagan writes. That is why an alternative programme that would use all that for peaceful purposes would be of positive importance.

A mission by a manned spacecraft to Mars, the American astronomer stresses, would be much cheaper than the "star wars" programme. Should a joint expedition be organized, the cost for each side would be even lower.

Both houses of U.S. Congress adopted and President Ronald Reagan signed Resolution No 236 in 1984, making it a law, Sagan recalls. Joint space activity of the United States and the USSR is characterized in the document as an alternative to the arms race in outer space, this race being in no one's interest.

Subsequent resolutions, tabled to the Senate, review the possibility of joint East-West actions with regard to Mars, which would envisage the taking and delivery to earth of Martian samples with the aid of an automatic probe and other steps that would bring about an international expedition to that planet.

Mars for decades attracted Soviet pioneer of space flights Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy and his American colleague Robert Goddard, the scientist writes. The rockets which they invented were intended for the transportation of people to other planets, not for the destruction of life on Earth.

Both countries can act together in the name of common interests, Sagan stresses. This was during the Second World War when the United States and the Soviet Union fought against the common enemy, and in July 1975 when the American Apollo and Soviet Soyuz spacecraft docked in orbit.

U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN PHILIPPINES CRITICIZED

LD041950 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 4 TASS -- The election campaign in the Philippines is now at its closing stage. President Ferdinand Marcos said that the national electoral committee, acting in conformity with the constitution, had instructed the armed forces to ensure order in the country on February 7, the day of voting in the presidential elections, so as to maintain tranquility. He urged opposition leaders to refrain from statements instigating the population to rioting and violence.

U.S. active interference in the internal matters of the Philippines with the use of political, economic and military pressure in order to preserve the strategic positions of the United States in that country is a source of growing tensions in the Philippines on the eve of elections. There are nearly 20 American military facilities in the territory of the Philippines.

In an attempt at reversing the course of the election campaign into a channel favourable for Washington, the U.S. mass media have launched a slander campaign directed against the Marcos government. The statement by former U.S. Attorney-General R. Clark, who said that Washington has different "scenarios" for the Philippines including the ones envisaging a forcible change of power through a coup, are evidence of how far the overseas strategists may go in their open interference and diktat.

U.S. SEEKING TO PERPETUATE RULE OVER MICRONESIA

LD011341 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 1 TASS -- According to reports of news agencies, they in Washington are completing work to draw up the ultimate version of a plan to grant Micronesia the status of a "free association with the USA".

For several years now, the U.S. ruling circles have been trying, in violation of the UN Charter, to perpetuate officially their rule over the trust territory of Micronesia. The sea lanes along which oil and other commodities of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are carried run near the Marianas, the Caroline and Marshall Islands belonging to it. Rich deposits of ferro-manganese concretions have been tapped in the depth of the sea between the Hawaiian islands and Micronesia. U.S. transnational corporations have rushed into that area in their drive for uncontrolled development of off-shore deposits of strategic raw materials.

The "new status" of Micronesia is believed to have a military character. The USA is using that area for unhampered passage of the U.S. naval ships. Special significance is attached to a proving range in Kwajalein Atoll for the testing of U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles and the latest weapons systems connected with the "star wars" programme. The proving range may be expanded in the future to meet the needs of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative programme.

The USA has turned Micronesia into its semicolonial appendage and thus crudely violated international law. Under the U.N. mandate granted to the USA the U.S. authorities were expected to contribute to independent socio-economic development of the trust territory and prepare it for independence. Yet Washington has failed to meets its commitments. As was stressed at the latest U.N. General Assembly session the actions taken by the USA vis-a-vis Micronesia is an inadmissible violation of the U.N. Charter and declaration of the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

U.S. PROTECTS UKRAINIAN NAZI 'CRIMINALS'

AU041022 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 28 and 29 January on page 3 in each case carries in two installments a 3,500-word report by A. Fedritskiy entitled "Caught Red Handed! 'Quiet Neighbors,' 'Once Again About War Criminals and Their Advocates," which describes in detail the case of Ukrainian-born John Demyanyuk to show that "Washington uses all means to prevent Nazis and their henchmen from being brought to account."

According to the report, Ivan Demyanyuk, born on 3 April 1920 at Duboryye Makharntsy village, in Kazatinskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast, was long regarded in his native village as having died on the front, whereas in fact he had surrendered to the Hitlerites during one of the first battles. This was the beginning of "his path into the abyss of treason." Trained in Travniki, Demyanyuk and his companions were assigned to guard service in Treblinka concentration camp where Demyanyuk won among the inmates the nickname of "Bloody Ivan." After the war, Demyanyuk emigrated to the United States and for many years lived in Cleveland, Ohio. Among his neighbors he he was known "as a conscientious worker, and exemplary family man, and a model parish member." In 1958, he was naturalized and became a U.S. citizen, but having been identified as Treblinka's 'Bloody Ivan,' in February 1981 "the hangman had to face trial." "All the trumps of the defendant and of his defenders proved to be beaten. Besides, they had no trumps -- just pitiful attempts to whitewash what was black notwithstanding the obvious and merciless facts." "By a court ruling, John Demyanyuk was deprived of U.S. citizenship."

The trial and its circumstances have been described by American lawyer Allan (Ryan) in his book entitled "Quiet Neighbors." This title, in Fedritskiy's opinion, "very felicitously qualifies those people who in the past killed, burned, and robbed, and now live carefree lives in America." In that country, criminals transformed into "quiet neighbors" are not exceptional cases.

"Also Bogdan Koziy from Fort Lauderdale in Florida, Konstantin Varvariv who represented the United States in UNESCO some time ago, and quite a few other 'model Americans' from among those people who made use of the Displaced Persons status to cowardly evade punichment and to seek shelter over the ocean, have proved to be war criminals, Nazi henchmen, and direct participants in bloody actions."

Court rulings depriving people of citizenship, as in Demyanyuk's case, have been exceptional, and the cases of extradition "may be counted on one's fingers," Fedritskiy says. "The overseas authorities are in no hurry to deport Demyanyuk, although they have repeatedly promised to do so. And here is what such promises are worth: as a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Justice said, the final decision on deportation will only be adopted when Demyanyuk has exhausted all possibilities of reexamination of his case in the U.S. courts. And this implies new months, and perhaps years, of adjournments." Federitskiy does not rule out the possibility that Demyanyuk might in the end have his U.S. citizenship, reinstated, as happened to Sergey Kovalchuk, former policeman in Volyn Oblast. "Washington uses all means to prevent Nazis and their assistants from being brought to account, puts sticks into the wheels of investigation, court trials, and the execution even of those sentences which have been passed in so niggardly a way by the United States' goddess of justice. This is why the results of the almost 7-year activity of the Justice Department's Special Investigation Section are more than modest.

"Evidently, the United States authorities do not intend to change this policy, which goes against the numerous international documents and agreements -- starting with the materials of the Nuremberg trial which, apparently, they are trying not to recall."

It is superfluous to say "how encouraging this position is to those whose hands have been stained up to the elbows with blood, and to their assistants!" the author adds. "Having recovered from a slight fright caused by the several trials, they rushed headlong into a furious attack themselves. Their objective is not to individual criminals such as Demyanyuk. What they are after is to eliminate in principle, once and for all, precedents that occasionally darken their cloudless lives under the protection of the stars-and-stripes. And there is one more reason: they do not want the wide circles of Ukrainian emigrants, and above all young people, to learn about their crimes."

"Dug in behind the ocean, the O.U.N. [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] rabble have now launched a massive attack against the Special Investigation Section under the U.S. Department of Justice," and "have made attempts to exert pressure on the so-called Jules (Duchene) commission set up under the Canadian parliament." They are complaining that the presecution of Hitlerite assistants allegedly "discredits Ukrainians before the entire world," A. Federitskiy argues and ends: "But precisely the people themselves have long ago qualified them as traitors to their fatherland, bastards, and mercenaries without kith or kin. This is the final sentence which is not subject to appeal."

EXTRADITION OF WAR CRIMINAL FROM CANADA SOUGHT

AU272132 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "In the Name of Innocent Victims"]

[Text] "In the name of the millions of victims of fascist terror, for the sake of strengthening peace all over the world and the security of peoples in the future, we firmly repuest the extradition of Ivan Dik to Soviet justice. He should be deservedly punished for his crimes committed during the Great Patriotic War."

This was a request addressed to the Canadian Government, on behalf of the 92,000 inhabitants of Selidovo miners' city in Donetsk Oblast, by the participants in a meeting held on 22 January on the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trial of Hitlerite war criminals.

Selidovskiy Rayon was in the hands of the German Fascist occupiers for nearly 2 years -- from October 1941 to September 1943. Shots were fired in the rayon, and peaceful Soviet people were dying from bullets and tortures every day. The Hitlerites and their assistants from among the traitors shot to death and in a beastly way tortured to death 6,918 Soviet citizens and prisoners of war. 1,250 persons were flung into mine shafts. They took away hundreds of young people to hard labor in Germany.

Among those who perpetrated those unheard-of crimes, the meeting participants pointed out, there was Ivan Dik, fascist stooge and rayon policy deputy chief. He personally shot dead or cruelly beat up the city and rayon inhabitants during interrogations, and tracked down patriots.

Woman pensioner L.K. Vishnevskaya said that the traitor was horrible even in his appearance: -- He was always armed to the teeth, and carried a lash which he brought down without thinking twice on anyone whom he disliked.

"Before the war, I worked in the oblast center people's court," S.T. Dzyuba said. "Since I did not manage to evacuate, when the occupiers came I decided to look for a shelter in Selidovo where people knew me. But late in December 1941 I was caught during a police raid. It was Dik who interrogated me. Before my eyes he shot dead in coldblood a young miner, Sergey Kopachev. I tried to say a word in defense of the innocent victim. In a rage, the hangman on the spot shot at me."

S.T. Dzyuba survived by a miracle. Along with several dozens of people shot to death, he was cast into a ditch. The wounds proved to be not fatal, and at night, having regained consciousness, he climbed out of the horrible mass grave.

Woman pensioner M.A. Panasenko, woman teacher N.A. Tsimbal, war veteran I.M. Borodin, and other speakers at the meeting gave evidence that I. Dik and his assistants, before the eyes of the inhabitants, exterminated the family of Abram Kovalevskiy, not even sparing the life of a 2-year old girl. On another occasion, the bandits delivered to the city office 15 absolutely innocent people and in a beastly way made short work of them.

Ivan Dik escaped from the Donbass along with the fascists. Then he turned up in Canada, and there he has remained free, notwithstanding the fact that the USSR Prosecutor's Office handed over to the appropriate Canadian authorities weighty evidence of his crimes.

"Our grief and anguish will never subside," Selidovo inhabitants wrote in their message to the prime minister of Canada. They demanded a severe punishment for participants in crime committed during the last war.

MURAKHOVSKIY LAUDS COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA

OW030405 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 1 (MONTSAME) -- V.S. Murakhovskiy, chairman of the Soviet part of the intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Gosagroprom [State Agro-industrial Commission] of the USSR, has granted an interview to a MONTSAME correspondent. He took part in the 30th session of the intergovernmental commission, which took place here from 28 to 31 January this year. Speaking about prospects of bilateral cooperation V.S. Murakhovskiy noted in part: "One of our main [words indistinct] tasks in the new five years is to ensure a maximum rise in the return from the production potential created in the MPR. In this respect the main goal of our cooperation, in line with the programmatic directives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, is to promote the building in Mongolia of a rational national economic complex, which would effectively use its internal resources and the advantages of the international socialist division of labour.

The Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation in the new five years [as received] envisages the reconstruction and expansion of agricultural, light, food, mining, fuel and power, repairing, wood-working industrial projects, those in transport and communications was well as housing and utilities.

A considerable increase of Soviet economic, scientific and technical aid to Mongolia in solving social problems in rural area is also envisaged. Here, main attention will be paid to strengthening material and technical foundations of agricultural cooperatives. The volume of cooperation in this fled is to double in the new five years.

Answering the question about the solving food problem in the Soviet Union, V.S. Murakhovskiy underscored in part: "In my country the agricultural engineering - dustry is being increased. Suffice it to say that state farms and kolkhozes (ops) have been supplied with 10 percent more of machinery and equipments in the last three years as against the corresponding period prior to the May CPSU CC plenum (which adopted the food programme in 1982).

Volumes of production of chemical fertilizers, additional and concentrated animal feeds, microbiological proteins and other produces are being increased. For example, the average annual delivery of mineral fertilizers to the agricultural sector has gone up by 23 percent.

"On the whole, everday per capita food consumption is equivalent today to 3400 calories. By this showing our country is on the sale level with the (?most) developed countries. But per capita consumption of meat, milk, fruits and vegetables is not yet sufficient.

"The central problem is to achieve a radical increase in feed production and thus considerably raise livestock productivity.

Dwelling upon the outcomes of the 30th session of the intergovernmental commission, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said:

"First of all, we have summed up the realization of the Soviet-Mongolian agreement on economic cooperation and that of the long-term trade agreement. We've shared the view that these agreements were fulfilled on the whole. Under these agreements, dozens of projects in all branches of national economy were built and commissioned in Mongolia and the foreign trade turnover between the two countries grew more than doubled during the last five years."

"In the current five years we have to develop economic cooperation more dynamically and achieve a steady growth of its efficiency and the long-term programme of developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR up to the year 2000 serves the aim, signed by CPSU CC General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh, MPRP CC general secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, on 29 August 1983 in Moscow.

We have determined the order of carrying out specific programmes aimed at realizing this long-term programme challenged by this difficult task, national parts of the inter-governmental commission, ministries and departments of the two countries are undertaking huge responsibility. In a short span of time they should work our coordinated measures and start implementing them.

At the session we have considered the outcomes of cooperation in science and technology and defined its tasks in the new five years with due regard for the decision to elaborate a programme of scientific and technical progress of the MPR for 15-20 years and also the Comprehensive Programme of Scientific-Technological Progress of CEMA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member-states up to the year 2000."

"While staying in the Mongolian People's Republic, we have visited the towns of Darhan, Hotol and Erdenet. It's the first time I am in Mongolia and the meetings with interesting people and the efficient performance of industrial enterprises have greatly impressed me.

In Hotol, we ttended the ceremony of inaugurating a new cement and lime plant built with Soviet economic and technical assistance. It is a large-scale enterprise which will produce 500 thousand tonnes of cement a year and thus fully satisfy the country's needs.

"Many thousands of Soviet and Mongolian designers, construction and assembly workers made their contribution to the building of this large project. Over 250 industries of the Soviet Union supplied this plant with necessary machines and equipment.

On the whole, we have charted at the commission session a programme of action for realizing the large-scale cooperation between our two countries in the new five years. This makes an important part of the preparations for the 27th CPSU and the 19th MPRP Congresses, underscored V.S. Murakhovskiy, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

IRAN 'TOTALLY SATISFIED' OVER TALKS WITH KORNIYENKO

LD041634 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 4, IRNA -- The first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Georgiy Korniyenko, left Tehran this morning at the end of a three-day visit and talks with President 'Ali Khamene'i and other Iranian officials.

Korniyenko who led a political delegation to Tehran, described his talks with Iranian officials as "frank, comprehensive and constructive".

He was seen off at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport by acting Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati.

Besharati said that negotiations with the Soviet official involved a comprehensive discussion of relevant Iran-Soviet as well as regional and international issues.

He said that Korniyenko extended a formal invitation of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze to his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati to visit the USSR which was accepted. Also agreed on was the resumption of Aeroflot flights between the capitals of the two countries. It was also agreed that additional contacts and talks would be held, Besharati noted.

A joint Iran-Soviet commission chaired by Iran's minister of economy and finance and Soviet chairman of state committee for foreign economic relations is also to be formed, the deputy foreign minister added.

The Iranian official further noted that it was only natural that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union which share 1,900 [as received] borders as well as historical links should have wide-ranging bilateral ties.

Besharati added that the Islamic Republic is "totally satisfied" with the outcome of the talks.

PRAVDA Calls Talks 'Frank, Businesslike'

PM041938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Tehran"]

[Text] At the Iranian side's invitation G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, visited Tehran 2-4 February. He was received by and had talks with 'A. Khamene'i, President of Iran, A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament), M.H. Musavi, prime minister, A.A. Velayati, foreign minister, and 'A.M. Besharati, first deputy foreign minister.

During the conversations, which were frank and business-like in character, there was a discussion both of bilateral relations between the USSR and Iran and of international problems, including regional problems, of interest to both sides.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM041913 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Soviet Union: Hungarian People's Republic Defense Minister, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati"]

[Excerpts] Colonel General F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian People's Republic defense minister, arrives in Moscow today [5 February] on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, like all Soviet People welcome Col Gen F. Karpati, Hungarian defense minister, and express confidence that this visit will serve the further development and consolidation of the inviolable fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Hungarian People's Republic.

Met on Arrival by Sokolov

LD050757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0735 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR Minister of defense. Karpati was met at the airport by Sergey Sokolov and other officials.

JARUZELSKI SUPPORTS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE

LD041958 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, February 4 TASS -- "The statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, outlining concrete ways of carrying out a comprehensive programme of disarmament and liquidating nuclear and chemical arms already before the end of the present century, is of historic importance". This was noted in his remarks by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski. He received here today members of the Presidium of the Polish committee for conducting the congress of scientists and cultural figures in defence of the planet's peaceful future, held recently in the Polish capital.

"The new Soviet proposals set forth in the statement by the CPSU leader are directed at expanding dialogue on pressing problems facing the world", Wojciech Jaruzelski went on. He stressed that representatives of world science and culture should make their contribution to the struggle against the war danger.

"Mikhail Gorbachev's statement has become an event of paramount importance that influenced the atmosphere and course of the Warsaw congress", the Polish leader went on. He noted the big international importance of this forum which became one of the first events of the unproclaimed international year of peace. The congress offered its rostrum for an extensive dialogue between prominent representatives of science, culture and art, of public organisations coming out for peace and disarmament, for expanding international cooperation.

JOINT PROJECTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD042249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1536 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb -- In the 5-year period that has just started, organizations of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic will carry out joint work on 25 projects of various sectors of industry. This is envisaged in an agreement signed here today between the two countries on deliveries of equipment and economic and scientific-technical cooperation in construction of industrial enterprises and other projects in Hungary in the years 1986-1990. On the Soviet side the document was signed by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Hungarian side by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

Under the agreement, a TASS correspondent was told, in this 5-year period the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic will expand and deepen equitable, mutually-favorable cooperation in various fields of the economy.

Thus, as before the sides intend to devote much attention to stepping up capacities in the Hungarian People's Republic's fuel-and-energy complex, the construction in Hungary of major power engineering works, in particular atomic power engineering. A leading site of cooperation in this sphere is the "Paksh" atomic power station. In the current 5-year plan Soviet and Hungarian organizations will continue to cooperate in the construction and expansion of this atomic power station. It is supposed that the power station will reach its design capacity -- 3520 megawatts in the middle of the nineties.

The "Paksh" atomic station is a site of complex, multifaceted cooperation between socialist countries. The equipment for it is being supplied not only by Soviet and Hungarian enterprises, but also by works in Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Remaining as an important sphere of cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will be the construction of ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

The reconstruction, for example, of rolling shops and a blast furnace at the Danube Metallurgical Combine, and reconstruction of rolling capacity at the Lenin Metallurgical Combine is being projected. These operations are also to be conducted by joint efforts of the organizations of the two countries.

The USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will also cooperate in the period 1986-90 in such industries as nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and oil-processing industry, the radio industry, and the production of communications equipment, the coal-extraction industry, machine-building and others.

The agreement signed today is a concrete step on the road to putting into practice the decisions of the summit-level conference of CEMA member-countries, and the implementation of the clauses of the long-term program to develop economic and scientific-and-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic for the period up to the year 2000.

REPORTAGE ON KULIKOV VISIT TO HUNGARY

For Budapest coverage of Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces' visit to Hungary, including meetings with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, see the Hungary section of the 3 and 4 February issues of the EASTERN EUROPE Daily Report.

EMBASSY IN FRANCE PROTESTS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST STAFF

LD041222 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, February 4 TASS -- The USSR Embassy in France issued the following statement today:

"The Soviet side is stating a resolute protest in connection with the French authorities' demand that two diplomatic members and one technical employee of the staff of the military attache at the USSR Embassy in Paris as well as one Soviet commerical representative leave France. The action which is being accompanied with unfounded accusations is of obviously unfriendly and provocative character. Such actions by the French side do not correspond to its statements about the aspiration to maintain and develop good relations with the USSR. Responsibility for the consequences of the action rests with the French side".

"At the same time the Soviet side must point out that the attention of the French side has been repeatedly drawn to the fact that some French staff members in Moscow do not observe the rules of conduct of foreign representatives in the USSR and engage in illicit activities.

"In view of activities incompatible with their status, two diplomatic members and one technical employee of the staff of the military attache at the Embassy of France in the USSR as well as an intern at the Commerical Department of the Embassy have been ordered to leave the USSR within a week.

"The Soviet side warns that a continuation of unfriendly actions against the staff members of Soviet institutions in France will, naturally, give rise to an adequate reaction".

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SOVIET PROPOSALS WITH ENVOY

NC041754 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] President Spiros Kiprianou received Soviet Ambassador Sergey Astavin today. According to the government spokesman, their meeting dealt with the recent Soviet initiative on the Cyprus issue. The discussion was also attended by Foreign Minister Ycoryios Iakovou.

ARISTOV RECEIVES TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER

PM041617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] A. Alptemocin, Turkish minister of finance and customs, who is visiting Moscow, was received by B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, on 31 January.

Questions of bilateral trade and economic relations were examined and opinions exchanged on the potential for developing them further. O. Candardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the converation.

ISRAELI PLANES FORCE LIBYAN PLANE TO LAND

U.S. Gave Israel Information

LD041525 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, February 4 TASS -- A civilian plane of the Libyan airline was intercepted and forced to land on Israeli territory by Israeli warplanes today, Radio Tripoli reported quoting JANA news agency. All information about the airliner, which was flying from Tripoli to Damascus, had been made available to the Israelis from American warships which had been involved in recent U.S. naval and air force maneuvers off Libyan shores.

Syrian Foreign Minister Informs UN

LD050707 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 5 TASS -- Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs of Syria, informed the United Nations secretary general about an act of piracy committed by Israeli Air Force fighters. An official Syrian delegation led by Deputy Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party 'Abdallah al-Ahmar was aboard the plane en route from Tripoli for Damascus. Syria put the entire responsibility for that act of air piracy on Israel and requests the United Nations general to inform the Security Council about that deed which constitutes a gross violation of the norms of international law and of the international conventions guaranteeing the freedom and safety of flights, says a letter from the Syrian foreign minister.

Security Council Meets

LD050835 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshov reports:

At the request of the Government of Syria, the U.N. Security Council has urgently started discussing the Israeli piratic act which was committed in the international air space against the Libyan airliner which carried Syria's official delegation. In a letter to the U.N. secretary general, Foreign Minister of Syria Faruq al-Shar' noted the gravity of that terroristic act which is a gross violation of international law and conventions which guarantee freedom and safety of flights in the international airspace.

As was stated by Syria's permanent representative at the United Nations D. al-Fatah, the grave crime which has been committee by Tel Aviv against the international community and which threatens universal peace and security, call upon the Security Council to take the most resolute steps to bridle the high-handed terrorists. Washington, which supports the Israeli policy of state terrorism, bears entire responsibility for Israel's unbridled actions in a bid to impose "the law of the jungle" upon the peoples of the Middle East and the whole of the international community.

This is for the third time in a period of a little more than a month in the New Year that the Security Council considers the question of Israel's aggressive actions against neighboring states. In two previous cases the USA used the right of veto at the Security Council, declaring in support of its "strategic partner" and spurring it to new crimes.

Israel's broadening of proportions of aggression which in its character becomes more barbarous and which imperils universal peace, stressed observer of the League of Arab states at the United Nations S. Mansur, as thelogical consequence of the paralysis which has hit the Security Council through the fault of the United States which not only provides absolute protection for international gangsters but openly applauds their crimes, encouraging them for more crimes.

The speech made by the Israeli representative has shown that Tel Aviv continues hoping for Washigton's support. He feigned "surprise" at the convocation of the Security Council and insolently asserted that under the pretext of the "right to self defence" Israel intended to undertake any actions it deems "necessary". He was trying to present the outrageous act of piracy against the defenceless airliner of another country in international airspace as "an insignificant incident".

ISRAELI PARTICIPATION IN U.S. MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD041047 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, February 4 TASS — Israel's Navy ships have taken part in American naval manoeuvres off the coast of Libya, the Egyptian newspaper AL-SHAAB has disclosed. Six Israeli warships, including SAAR missile boats, under the flag of the commander of the Israeli Navy, were involved in the provocative U.S. war games.

PDRY SUPREME COUNCIL PRESIDIUM ISSUES STATEMENT

LD311827 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, January 31 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) has met here under the direction of Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister, who is now an acting president of the Republic.

The presidium discussed matters of the political, economic and military situation in the PDRY and endorsed the evaluations of the recent events in the country by the January 24 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

A statement which was adopted on the results of the meeting calls on broad popular masses to make maximum efforts to raise labour productivity and the efficiency of the enterprises of the state and cooperative sectors. The statement points out the importance of the contribution by and resourcesful participation of population in the work to restore order and to rehabilitate the destroyed facilities.

The presidium urged all citizens who had left the country during the events to return home together with their families.

Touching upon the foreign policy of Democratic Yemen, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council reaffirmed the PDYR's course towards ensuring the security of peoples, and stability in the region and in the world as a whole, and expressed readiness for cooperation with all states on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect.

The PDRY, the statement stresses, will continue to strengthen the ties of friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to develop contacts with Arab states on the basis of solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Democratic Yemen will continue the policy aimed at ensuring unity with the people of northern Yemen and at achieving a reunification of the motherland on a peaceful democratic basis in accordance with the existing agreements.

SOVIET GROUP IN CUBA; CASTRO ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Delegation Tours Havana

LD041558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0607 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, 4 Feb (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation headed by Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has come here to take part in the work of the 3d Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, has laid a wreath at the monument to Jose Marti, Cuba's national hero, on Revolution Square. A wreath was also laid at the monument to V.I. Lenin in the park in the capital which bears the name of the leader of the world's proletariat.

On the same day, members of the delegation made a tour of Havana. They visited the capital's museum, looked at sights in the old part of the city, which has been declared by UNESCO to be part of the cultural heritage of mankind, and visited Ernest Hemingway's house and museum near the Cuban capital. The delegation was accompanied by Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

In the evening the CPSU delegation attended a formal concert by masters of the arts given in honor of the delegates and visitors to the 3d Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Ligachev Attends Congress Opening

LD041559 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 4 TASS -- The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) opened in Havana's Palace of Congresses today in a ceremonial atmosphere. The congress is being attended by 1,790 delegates representing almost 515,000 communists of the country, and by over 200 foreign delegations, among them a CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress will review the results of the work done by the party and the entire country over the five years that have passed since the PCC's Second Congress, will map out new frontiers of socialist construction. Much importance is being attached to a discussion and adoption of the main guidelines for the country's socio-economic development in 1986-1990, a draft program of the party, some changes in the party rules, and other important documents concerning various aspects of the republic's life. The congress was declared open by Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice-president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic. He made a brief opening speech, cordially greeting the foreign guests of the congress. Those present unanimously endorsed an agenda of the congress and a procedure for its work, and elected its steering bodies.

Castro Speaks to Congress

LD050716 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 5 TASS -- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is our closest friend and the most reliable political ally, said Fidel Castro, delivering the main report at the Third Congress of Cuba's Communist Party, which has opened in Havana.

He stressed that the guideline of the foreign policy of Cuba's Communist Party is to strengthen relations with communist parties of the whole world, primarily socialist countries. Fidel Castro thoroughly analysed Cuba's development and stressed that over the period under review the country accomplished new major successes in socio-economic development. He noted that the U.S. attempts to isolate the Cuban revolution suffered a complete fiasco. Despite its difficulties, the Cuban economy has substantially gained in strength, the communist party ranks have become more active and efficient, the people have rallied closer around the party. The speaker firmly denounced the Washington administration for its recurrence of the "big club" policy in Latin America. He declared in support of the Nicaraguan revolution, against which the U.S. is conducting an undeclared war, and reaffirmed Cuba's firm solidarity with the people's fighting for freedom, independence and sovereignty.

U.S. VIEW OF HAITIAN UNREST TERMED 'ABSURDITY'

PM041217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch under the general heading "Haiti: Dictator's 'Throne' Shakes"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 3 Feb -- The situation in Haiti is causing marked concern in the Washington corridors of power. It is no secret that the United States has recently allocated the island an increasingly large role in connection with U.S. armed intervention in Central America and the intensification of its anti-Cuban campaign. Washington has constantly given aid to the dictator and his armed forces and this year planned to allocate the sizable sum of $56 million to them.

Commenting on the events in the country, many people here are observing that the eruption of Haitian anger confirms yet again the absurdity of the U.S. Administration's "arguments" in trying to prove that the people's movements in the region are the result of some kind of "communist conspiracy." "As far as everyone here is aware," a U.S. journalist reports, not without irony, from Port-au-Prince, "there are no Haitian Sandinists on the island." But what they do have an abundance of there, on the other hand, are monstrous living conditions and very brutal repression. Suffice it to say that Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere by every yardstick. And all this is not the consequence of intrigues by "left-wing forces," but to a considerable extent the result of the actions of by United States, which bears direct responsibility for maintaining one of the most odious of dictators in power.

SOVIET GUYANESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED

PM261935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Georgetown, 24 Jan -- The Soviet trade delegation headed by N.V. Zinovyev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade's Trade with American Countries Administration, has ended its visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The delegation was received by the republic's president, Hugh Desmond Hoyte. During their stay in Georgetown the members of the Soviet trade delegation had talks with representatives of the Guyanese Government to discuss questions of expanding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. On the basis of the results of the talks an intergovernmental agreement was signed on deliveries of bauxite from Guyana to the USSR in 1986-1993. Those taking part in the talks exchanged opinions on the prospects of Soviet-Guyanese cooperation in the field of the bauxite extracting industry, gold mining, agriculture, and health.

SOVIET-ARGENTINE COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED AFTER VISIT

PM011759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Argentine Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dante Mario Caputo, minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the USSR Government's invitation from 28 January through 1 February 1986. The high-ranking Argentine guest and the persons accompanying him were accorded a hospitable reception, which reflects the friendly, forward-looking nature of the relations prevailing between the two countries. During his visits to Moscow and Leningrad the Argentine guest saw for himself various aspects of the Soviet people's life and their achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. The minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. A wreath was also laid at the Piskarevskoye Cemetery in Leningrad.

D. Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, was received by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks were held between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and D. Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, which proceeded in a spirit of mutual understanding. A fruitful exchange of opinions took place on questions concerning the strengthening and further development of Soviet-Argentine relations and on topical international problems. The ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are acquiring an increasingly broad and multifaceted nature and are gaining specific content. Political contacts, interparliamentary ties, and consultations along foreign ministry lines are developing between the Soviet Union and Argentina. Both sides expressed the firm intention to advance along the path of deepening Soviet-Argentine cooperation in various spheres on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference.

Both sides expressed confidence that this year's visit to the Soviet Union by President R. Alfonsin of the Republic of Argentina will prove a major landmark in the development of bilateral relations which were inaugurated more than 100 years ago and will be a most vivid manifestation of friendship between the two countries.

Attaching particular significance to political dialogue and to the purposefulness of expanding bilateral exchanges of opinions, the ministers signed a Soviet-Argentine consultations protocol.

The ministers confirmed mutual interest in the expansion of cooperation and the development of ties in the spheres of culture, education, and science, and signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement for this purpose.

An intergovernmental agreement was signed on grain and soybean deliveries to the Soviet Union in 1986-1990 and there was an exchange of letters on the question of deliveries of Soviet machines and equipment to Argentina in the same period. Noting with satisfaction the significant expansion of Soviet-Argentine trade and economic ties in the last few years, the sides displayed readiness to take steps aimed at their further strengthening and development.

With a view to boosting the development of scientific and technical ties, it was agreed to step up efforts on the implementation of the program for cooperation in the spheres of science and technology adopted at the November 1984 eighth session of the mixed Soviet-Argentine commission for trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The ministers reached agreement on the preparation of a joint anthology of documents to mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states and signed a protocol on the publication of this anthology.

The coincidence of the two countries' stance on basic questions of our time emerged in the course of the detailed exchange of opinions on a broad range of key international problems of mutual interest. The ministers expressed a firm belief that responsibility and energetic efforts by all states -- large, medium, or small -- are necessary at the present complex period of international life for the purpose of really improving the international situation and preventing a nuclear war. Effective steps must be taken for the limitation and reduction of arms and for disarmament. It was emphasized that there is a growing awareness on all continents of the need to take practical measures for the solution of these key problems which affect the fate of all mankind; the importance of political dialogue between states for this purpose was stressed.

In this connection the ministers were unanimous that the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan offers the promising prospect of positive changes in international life. They emphasized the fundamental importance of the Soviet and U.S. leaders' joint accords concerning the impermissibility of nuclear war, the sides' renunciation of the pursuit of military superiority, and other important questions with a view to achieving positive development in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world as a whole. They consider that the preservation and development of the mutual understanding achieved at the Geneva meeting correspond with the interests of all peoples.

The Soviet side drew attention to the package of new Soviet foreign policy initiatives advanced in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union put forward a specific program of measures whose implementation would signify a practical solution to the task of delivering manking from nuclear war, putting a complete end for all time to nuclear weapons on earth, preventing the extension of the arms race in space, achieving real disarmament, and fundamentally improving the international situation.

The Argentine side expressed a positive attitude to this initiative by the Soviet Union, which is in harmony with the aspirations of all peace-loving peoples and states. The sides consider it necessary to activate by all possible means the discussion of fundamental disarmament problems at the United Nations, the Disarmament Conference, the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, and other forums.

The Argentine side talked of the steps it is taking, including those within the context of the group of six countries (Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece), to curtail nuclear armaments, halt all nuclear tests, and prevent an arms race in space. The Soviet side spoke highly of the efforts by Argentina and the other states in the group of "six" to strengthen peace and international security and expressed the hope that the constructive activity of the group of six states would continue.

Attaching special significance to preventing an arms race in space, both sides stressed the significance of the resolution on this question adopted by the 40th UN General Assembly session, which expresses the collective will of the international community not to allow weapons to appear in space and to make space a sphere of exclusively peaceful cooperation for the benefit of all mankind.

In their examination of international issues the sides expressed grave concern at the continuation and aggravation of regional conflicts, which is having the most adverse effect on political, economic, and social development in Latin America, Asia, and Africa and on the general world situation.

They firmly advocate that the conflict situations and disputes between states be solved by peaceful means, with respect for the right of all peoples to independent development in accordance with the UN Charter and international law.

Mutual concern was expressed at the continued fueling of tension in Central America. The Soviet Union and Argentina came out resolutely against the policy of all manner of pressure and interference and in support of constructive efforts leading to a just political settlement in the region on the basis of complete respect for the people's right to an independent path of development and noninterference in states' internaal affairs. The Soviet side noted Argentina's positive contribution to broad international efforts to normalize the situation in the region.

The sides expressed concern in connection with Britain's creation of a large military base on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), which is leading to the militarization of the south Atlantic and the intensification of the threat of peace and security. They favored making the south Atlantic a zone of peace and cooperation. The Argentine side expounded its position on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), noting that the problem is inherited from the colonial past. The Soviet side confirmed its principled viewpoint in favor of an early start to talks between Argentina and Britain to seek ways of settling the dispute on the basis of the relevant UN decisions.

Being resolute opponents of colonialism, the Soviet Union and Argentina condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa, which is conducting a policy of repression against the African majority and carrying out aggressive acts against neighboring states and demanded that they end. The ministers advocated the speediest achievement of independence for Namibia. The sides came out in support of the use of sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the UN Charter.

Expressing grave concern in connection with the continuing tension in the Near East, the sides favored the need for the speediest achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement in the region. The conviction was expressed that the most expedient route to a settlement is the convening of a special international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties.

Special attention was paid to questions of international economic relations and foreign debts. The sides stressed the link between disarmament and development and the need to switch resources currently being spent on armaments to peaceful purposes. They favored the establishment of a new world economic order and the start of global talks on the most important international economic problems, including the problem of foreign debts.

The sides noted with satisfaction the Nonaligned Movement's increasing role as a major factor in international relations, operating in favor of the improvement of the world climate, cessation of the arms race, and development and cooperation between states on the basis of justice and equality.

Stressing the importance of the United Nations in the system of international relations, the ministers confirmed their countries' adherence to the aims and principles of its charter and advocated an improvement in the organization's effectiveness.

During his stay in Moscow Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship D. Caputo also had conversations with Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and with K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, during which there was an examination of various aspects of bilateral cooperation in the trade and economic sphere with a view to further strengthening it. The sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit and believe it will help further develop friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Argentina for the good of their people and in the interests of international cooperation and the strengthening of peace.

On behalf of the Argentine Government, Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship D. Caputo invited USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to Argentina. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The sides will agree later on the date of the visit.

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS LAUNCH FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

PY272142 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party Central Committee has issued the following communique dated January 1986:

The 1985 Chilean Communist Party financial campaign carried out by Chilean Communists living abroad was a complete success. Activities were carried out to gather $350,000 and the different coordinators were able to gather a total of $356,891.41. The sixth financial campaign carried out by the coordinators gathered $6,028.54 more than in 1984. Every year larger sums are obtained to meet the higher development of the struggle in the country. In the six financial campaigns that have been carried out in exile, we have been able to gather a total of $1,488,117.40.

The success of the sixth campaign was possible in view of the hard work carried out by the entire party and by each of its cells and militants. Moreover, this shows that there is great international solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people.

The Central Committee warmly congratulates the entire party abroad for the great effort it carried out and it particularly noted the good results of the work carried out by the coordinators in France, England, Switzerland, the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Hungary, Mozambique, the CSSR, Austria, western Canada, and Yugoslavia.

Our party has issued a call to make 1986 the year of victory. So that we will be able to achieve this objective, it is imperative to make a superior effort. The struggle against the dictatorship must reach much higher levels. We Chilean Communists and Democrats who live abroad are an integral part in the campaign to achieve this objective. It is within this framework that the seventh financial campaign acquires an extraordinary importance. We call on all party organizations abroad to carefully plan their activities so as to contribute to this objective.

During 1986, the campaign to be carried out by the different coordinators abroad must surpass $400,000. The goal is to make a maximum effort to contribute as much as possible in order to make 1986 the year of victory. We must gather more than $400,000 to make 1986 the year of victory.

Out, Pinochet. Democracy now. We must be successful in the seventh financial campaign.

[Signed] Chilean Communist Party Central Committee.

[Dated] January 1986

CPSU GREETS HONDURAN COMMUNISTS ON CONGRESS

LD312319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the delegates of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Honduras. The telegram expresses feelings of sympathy and solidarity with Honduran Communists and the wish for success in their just and difficult struggle.

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Soviet Union

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U.S. 'PREPARED TO RENOUNCE' ABM TREATY FOR SDI

LD060027 Moscow TASS in English 0022 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 6 TASS -- The United States is prepared to renounce the ABM Treaty in order to fully implement its "star wars" programme. This has been directly stated in hearings in the Senate Armed Services Committee by Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger. He has emphasized that, if during current research the Pentagon succeeds in working out a reliable anti-missile defence system, the USA should not hesitate for a second and should deploy such a system.

ISRAELYAN SEES 'REAL POSSIBILITY' FOR TEST BAN

LD052111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 5 Feb 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpt] Dispatches from Geneva report the 1st day of work at the Disarmament Conference. Representatives of 40 states are taking part in it. The opening session was addressed by Comrade Israelyan, leader of the Soviet delegation, who stressed that the Soviet Union sees favorable opportunities for overcoming the confrontational trends in international politics and the adoption of specific decisions in disarmament. The Soviet representative drew particular attention to the real possibility of achieving, even in the near future, a solution to the problem of halting nuclear tests. The Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions from 6 August 1985. Now we have extended the moratorium until 31 March. If the United States follows the Soviet example, we shall continue to carry out no nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union's initiative has received the broadest approval from many political public circles of the world. They rightly saw in it a real step toward a total cessation of nuclear tests.

SOVIET-U.S. STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD051219 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 5 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments has held a meeting here today within the framework of Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

NEW YORK TIMES CARRIES GORBACHEV ARMS STATEMENT

LD051130 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 5 TASS -- THE NEW YORK TIMES has carried the full text of a statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, in which he presented proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the world by the year 2000.

'PRACTICAL DEEDS' AWAITED IN RESPONSE TO STATEMENT

LD051507 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Three weeks have passed since the Soviet Union put forward its large-scale program with a well-thought-out schedule for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons with a ban on space strike systems. As they continue extensively to discuss and comment on these initiatives, notable politicians and public figures and the mass media in different countries stress over and over again that the Soviet proposals constitute a milestone in the Soviet Union's struggle for strengthening and safeguarding peace and for enabling mankind to enter the third millennium without nuclear weapons.

The world is welcoming the Soviet peace offensive -- but it obviously is not to the liking of those forces in the West, first and foremost in the USA, which link their policy not to prospects for the revival and extension of detente but to plans for the further intensive material preparations for war. Naturally, today, when international relations are coloured with "the spirit of Geneva" and when millions of people are protesting ever stronger against the chaos of the nuclear arms race, even many proponents of the imperialist policy "from strength" do not dare openly call for the escalation of the arms race. But nowadays the peoples judge policies pursued by states and governments not by their words but by their real readiness for a new approach and for a fresh look at events and processes on the international scene. However, Washington's foreign policy causes puzzlement and even wariness.

The implementation of the program of ridding the world of nuclear weapons is possible only if the United States renounces its plans to militarize space. But what is the answer of Washington policy makers to Moscow's appeal for the cancellation of the militarist plans of "star wars" preparations? Some time ago U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger publicly stated that he was very worried by the Soviet Union's continued linkage of its proposals on arms cuts to Washington's renunciation of SDI. The U.S. President has now said in his State of the Union address to Congress that the United States remains fully committed to its space program, allegedly a "security shield" intended to make nuclear weapons obsolete.

These are old and absolutely fallacious arguments! Many authoritative politicians, experts and military specialists both in the USSR and in the West, including the USA, stress with concrete facts and calculations that the purpose and meaning of the "star wars" program is to use the latest achievements of science and technology and to extend the arms race into space in order to secure military-strategic superiority and to gain a capability to deliver the first strike while repulsing or minimizing retaliation. In other words, SDI means not defense but offense and the escalation of nuclear arms arsenals. Obviously, the other side would have in these circumstances to take adequate measures to ensure its security, which is bound to initiate another round of the arms race of an unprecedented scope and with unpredictable consequences.

There has never been in the history of warfare such a dangerous plan as Washington's "star wars" program, which is pushing the world to a point of no return!

This is becoming more and more clear to many people in the United States itself. And if there is any "commitment" to the "star wars" program in America, it is not the American people, who like the Soviet people want peace and dependable security, nor realistic American politicians who are committed to that militarist program but first and foremost those forces in the USA which stand for the interests and ambitions of the powerful military-industrial complex, the Californian and other "arms kings" earning nine-digit profits from the production of new and "supernew" weapons.

In the past five years the aggregate profits of the 10 leading U.S. military-industrial corporations alone have grown by 150 percent while the plans to militarize space promise those war merchants even fatter profits.

There are many people in the Pentagon, in the military industrial complex and in the administration who have to choose between peace, on the one hand, and profit, on the other, Gus Hall, the leader of the American Communists, justly points out. And they will continue to give preference to profit even if this means the transfer of the arms race into outer peace and the escalation of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Time and developments will tell if the powers that be in the USA are prepared to respond with practical deeds to major Soviet proposals pointing a way out of the nuclear deadlock. As for the USSR, it is prepared to cooperate extensively with all those who act from positions of reason, goodwill and awareness of their responsibility for ensuring a future without wars or weapons for mankind.

GORBACHEV STATEMENT PROVIDES ALTERNATIVE TO ARMS

PM051029 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 14

[Own political observer Fedor Burlatskiy article: "Great Dream and Realistic Plan"]

[Text] It is 2 weeks since M.S. Gorbachev's statement was published. The stream of responses to it is not only failing to die down, but is increasing. After statements by the leaders of various states, the press, radio, and TV in essentially all countries have joined the discussion of our proposals.

My attention was drawn by a phrase in a commentary. It said this: M.S. Gorbachev's dream. This assessment is addressed to the idea of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. And the assessment is expressed with some sympathy, but with a certain doubt about the reality of the task. It is too good to be true, apparently. A mere trifle to eliminate all nuclear arsenals numbering 55,000 warheads belonging to the five great powers -- the United States, the USSR, Britain, France, and China. A mere trifle to coordinate the positions of all these powers and take the security interests of each of them into account.

Many other commentaries which use the word "dream" one way or another feature the theme that our hopes of entirely destroying such monstrous weapons, at least in the foreseeable future, are unrealistic. Certain elements, as a rule, are picked out from the statement mainly concerning the current talks in Geneva on halving the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories, on the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, and on the elimination of chemical weapons. Of course, completing these tasks alone would be of immense importance. But why is the central idea -- the idea of completely eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide -- somehow pushed aside?

However complex this task may be, however difficult it may be to coordinate the positions of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the other nuclear powers, we must all know where we are going and what our ultimate goals are. This approach will also help to coordinate phased, transitional resolutions.

Moreoever, I heard the word "dream" in this context -- the context of the struggle against the nuclear threat -- back in Geneva when I was there during the summit between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. A U.S. journalist reported that President Reagan talked about his dream during the famous fireside chats between the two leaders of our powers. And indeed, in one of his first speeches after the summit, President Reagan talked about this chat: "I set forth our Strategic Defense Initiative -- our research program envisaging the possibility of creating [sozdaniye] defensive systems which could ultimately protect all states from the threat of nuclear war...People would finally stop being scared of each other. That is my dream."

Thus, the leader of the United States, which was the first to create the atomic bomb and start the nuclear arms race, now dreams of saving his country and, so he says, other countries from fearing nuclear destruction. In what way? By creating [sozdaniye] even more fantastic weapons.

Is this a new idea? Is it perhaps an original invention specifically for nuclear strategy, which ordinary human minds are incapable of grasping? Not at all. In the second half of the 19th century A. Nobel invented dynamite; this is what he stated in this connection: "Perhaps my plants will put a stop to war faster than your congresses. The day that two major army formations can destroy each other in an instant, all civilized nations will be horrified and demobilize their armies." The Franco-Prussian war happened soon after and World War I followed 43 years later.

In Geneva, it was reasonably put to the President that, "we are told about the desire to remove fear of missiles and eliminate nuclear weapons entirely. That desire can only be welcomed, it fully accords with the goals of our policy. But it is much simpler to eliminate these arms without creating [sozdavat] space strike systems for that purpose. Why spend tens of hundreds of billions of dollars and pile up mountains of space arms alongside the mountains of nuclear arms? Where is the sense in it?"

Now the entire world, all nuclear and non-nuclear states, and all international public opinion has been presented with the Soviet plan for ridding the earth of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. The plan is specific, well-balanced, and business-like; it clearly defines our proposals at each stage of the entire nuclear disarmament process. This, I am convinced, is where the true dream of each sober-minded person on earth is realized.

Yes, representatives of our generation have dreamed of this from the outset, from the moment that the first atomic bombs were dropped. The instantaneous destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the turning of 200,000 people -- burned in an unthinkable hellfire of 10 million degrees -- into cosmic dust shook our imagination. The atomic bomb, carrying the threat of death for hundreds of thousands of people, and much more so the thermonuclear potential of the 55,000 bombs held on earth require a radical change in human thinking.

Of course, we are not simpletons. That has rightly been said. Our partners must firmly learn to do as they would be done by. Nobody will succeed in wrecking the party that has been gained at the cost of immensely strenuous efforts and privations.

But why all these military games? Why brandish in front of each other all the latest inventions of a monstrous imagination which our forefathers could only have dreamed of in a nightmare? Everyone is already sufficiently convinced that outplaying each other is impossible, using these toys is impossible, and scaring the other side with them is impossible. What remains? To end the game, to end military rivalry, and to destroy nuclear weapons. To destroy them forever. Let scientists and engineers in all countries invent rockets for joint flights to Mars and point mankind toward the stars rather than toward "star wars."

Yes, mankind must acquire a new way of thinking if it does not want to vanish forever from the face of our planet and, probably, from the entire universe which, perhaps, created us for the great goal of self-knowledge and development.

Back in my childhood I -- like, probably, many people of my generation -- hated the atomic bomb. It was not even the sense of fear that President Reagan talks about, because it is absurd to fear instant disappearance. No, we hate the bomb as something monstrous and fantastic beyond the bounds of human consciousness and human relations. Saying that nuclear weapons are inhuman is to say virtually nothing.

Even the pictures of hell painted by the genius Michelangelo in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel -- and they have always been considered the ultimate in human suffering -- even those pictures are just a child's game compared with nuclear reality.

Yes, this is the dream of our generation which recalls a time when there was no atomic bomb. A dream of returning to the past, where there was no place for these monstrous weapons. I am very much afraid that succeeding generations born in the period of the bomb's existence will no longer be able to believe that man is capable of destroying it.

The main argument I heard from my Western colleagues was that technical progress is inexorable and man must come to terms with the sword of Damocles which will constantly hang over his head. That, they said, is the logic of history and the will of providence itself. Nothing can be done about it. The dream of destroying nuclear weapons thus remains a dream. The only thing that can be done is to create [sozdavat] a shield against nuclear missile weapons. Of course, subsequent generations will again create some kind of weapons which may be able to break through or bypass this shield. And so on until the end of time. Similar opinions from skeptics, disbelievers, and "realists," not to mention people who cannot give up the illusion of might engendered by nuclear weapons, have been voiced in the West in response to M.S. Gorbachev's plan.

The proposals to completely eliminate nuclear weapons are currently being presented in the West as unfeasible. Are they a dream? Yes they are, if you like, but only in the sense in which Herbert Wells, the well-known science fiction writer, spoke of Lenin's dream of creating a new society on the ruins of a hemorrhaging Russia. You remember, of course, that Wells called Lenin the "dreamer in the Kremlin." It is now obvious how important dreams are when they pose noble goals and accord with people's aspirations. This sort of dream melds with reality and serves as a reliable bridge into the future.

Maybe our partners in the Western countries do not agree with all elements of the proposed plan. Maybe the tasks of the first stage of disarmament will be completed first. That would already be a major victory on the road toward the ultimate goal. But they should also think once again about what the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of arms is leading to.

TIME magazine featured an article entitled "A Farewell to Arms" -- you will remember, of course, that this was the title of E. Hemingway's famous novel. The article states: "The Soviet Union has called for the complete elimination of nuclear missiles, warheads, bombs, and other weapons on our planet. But this was not presented as a vague future aim: The Soviet leader formulated quite a detailed three-stage plan to be implemented by the end of this century." Moreover, after this positive assessment the writer of the article tries to dispute many specific elements in our plan, alleging that it ignores the difficult choice which must repeatedly be made in the process of implementing it in order to maintain an unstable equality in nuclear forces.

But this is wrong. The Soviet proposals precisely stipulate the maintenance of the principle of equality of forces with a simultaneous phased reduction in their levels. Furthermore, let the West formulate its own alternative, taking into account our proposals, its own concrete plan for disarmament and present it in place of the plans for a new phase in the arms race, including the creation [sozdaniye] of space weapons.

We understand perfectly the need to coordinate our plan with the other nuclear powers' proposals. But let us travel precisely this road and agree straightaway on our ultimate goals. We could just agree on the goal of the talks currently under way in Geneva or on ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

Now it is necessary to take the next and, perhaps, even more important step -- to agree on our ultimate goals, on the need for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. All the more so as this has been discussed in general terms both by President Reagan and other Western leaders.

It must be said that many specialists in these countries properly understand the dilemma. Here is what THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "Last week's Soviet initiative again makes us realize the Soviet Union's new dynamism. Of course, the USSR has called for total disarmament before. This time Moscow has given new force to the idea, outlining specific time frames, which evidently marks a serious approach to this most important problem of the day. The Russians have hereby challenged the main argument on which Reagan bases his 'Strategic Defense Initiative,' claiming that a strong space shield is the best way to avoid the threat of nuclear war."

Nonetheless, most Western -- and particularly U.S. -- press commentators continue to defend the need to retain nuclear weapons. P. Geyelin, a U.S. specialist on these problems, writes: "To pretend that the world can ever be entirely rid of the threat of nuclear arms is to belittle the importance of the debates on arms control. After all, the hope is thereby created that there actually is an alternative to the nuclear potential for deterrence. But the unavoidable truth is that there is no alternative."

There is an alternative! And it is now being proposed by a power which, having a mighty nuclear potential, is striving for the great goal of entirely removing nuclear weapons from people's lives. Conventional, non-nuclear arms and civilized relations among states can completely fulfill the function of mutual deterrence.

A new, fresh approach to the problem of peace policy is needed. This approach was stated just before and particularly during the Geneva summit between the Soviet and U.S. leaders. This approach lies at the very basis of M.S. Gorbachev's recent statement on disarmament questions. The problem of survival as the main problem of the nuclear era demands new thinking on the part of all people around the world.

Human thought is not always able to grasp changes on an historic scale. This shortcoming is particularly dangerous now that the threat of nuclear annihilation has reached each home and each family.

Yes, mankind needs civilized relations more than ever in order to achieve the key task of our time -- the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear war. The way out is to learn the art of living together, to develop friendly relations among states and peoples, to organize mutually advantageous cooperation, and through joint efforts to shape a new model and a new type of international relations befitting our nuclear age.

Soviet people probably realized this before anyone else, because we know and remember what war is. We do not simply know this, but feel it with our entire being and our entire wounded soul, since there is not a single family among us in which a loved one -- father, mother, brother, or daughter -- has not been killed.

This must be understood and cannot fail to be understood by Americans and all other people. Then the plan announced by our country for the total elimination of nuclear weapons and gradual phased disarmament will turn into joint solutions on the part of the entire world community in the interests of security and the prosperity of all the earth's peoples.

SPACE WARFARE BECOMING U.S. 'MAINSTREAM POLICY'

LD051543 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A super-fast "transatmospheric" craft is being developed within the framework of the U.S. policy of militarization of outer space. It is a component of the "star wars" program, officially known as the "Strategic Defence Initiative." The President mentioned the project in his "State of the Union" address to the joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on Tuesday [4 February]. It is known as an Orient Express and models of the craft, according to UPI, are being developed by Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas and the Rockwell International Corporation.

U.S. specialists say that the craft is intended to fly both in the atmosphere and in near-earth space at a speed 25 times the speed of sound.

If we leave aside sensationalism, on which Washington is obviously laying emphasis nowadays, we may wonder about the purpose of the project. The U.S. CBS T.V. company noted today that the craft would be able to carry heavier payloads (than the Challenger shuttle space ship, which crashed recently) for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as it develops space stations, and also for the Pentagon as it builds a "star wars" system.

The craft is really intended for "star wars" because it is obvious from Reagan's "State of the Union" address that SDI actually constitutes the foundation for the future of America as a whole. This means that preparations for nuclear warfare, inter alia, in space, far from being cancelled by the U.S. Administration, are becoming a mainstream policy. The arms race is being spurred on in every field and Washington will not be able to justify it by any rhetoric. It is being carried on to make the U.S. nuclear arms arsenals invulnerable and to give Washington a free hand to deliver the first nuclear strike. Defending their "star wars" program, administration officials are claiming that the United States is developing systems capable of detecting Soviet missile launchings within one minute and destroying them in the initial phase of their flight. But this precisely constitutes a first nuclear strike doctrine: With such a strategy it is always possible to fake Soviet missile launchings and to activate space strike systems.

However, the United States does not have a monopoly of the development of advanced military technology and what it can do in the field of advanced weaponry can be done by others. This is illustrated by today's balance of forces. However, by going ahead with its "star wars" program, the U.S. Administration is throwing the doors to space wide open for the arms race. The Soviet Union suggests in its latest initiatives that nuclear disarmament should be started today, before it is too late, on the condition that the militarization of space is prevented, and that mankind should be rid of these weapons by the end of the current millennium. The two programs -- the U.S. "star wars" and the Soviet "star peace" -- are thus the exact opposites.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE 5 FEB

LD060317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 5 Feb 86

["Text" of 5 Feb address by Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov to the World Economic Conference in Davos, Switzerland, followed by his responses to questions -- recorded]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Chairman, esteemed symposium participants: The organizers of the world economic forum have shown interest in the subject of the Soviet leadership's attitude to the development of international economic cooperation. It appears that this choice is connected one way or another with the striving of Western business circles to expand trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. On our part we share this striving.

As you know, the Soviet Union is a country with a plan [as heard] economy. The following should be borne in mind to understand correctly the essence of our plans in the field of external economic ties at the present stage. The acceleration of the country's social and economic development has now been made the top priority of the Soviet Union's economic strategy and this acceleration should be ensured on a qualitatively new basis -- on the basis of increasing the efficiency of production and on the basis of scientific and technological progress. This, accordingly, will make itself felt on the content of our external economic ties as well.

Questions of these ties will hold a proper place during the study of the plans of the country's social and economic development at the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. Such extremely important documents for the life of the country and its future are going to be submitted for discussion by the congress as the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period to the year 2000. Much attention is being given in them to the further expansion of trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with other countries.

The prospects of cooperation with socialist countries have already been mostly defined. As in the past, our relations with them will be constructed on a long-term, plan basis. The process of deepening contacts based upon integration will be accelerated and we will jointly carry out a number of major economic projects. We are beginning the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of CEMA member countries. It encompasses the period to the year 2000.

Along with this, active cooperation with developing countries and the expansion of trade and economic relations with Western states, at least with those of them that are prepared for such cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous basis, remains an aim of the Soviet foreign economic strategy in the forthcoming period.

Such, in brief, is the general picture.

I think, however, that it would be more correct to expound on the themes of interest to us by starting not with economic but with political issues. Not only because the atmosphere of tension that has appeared in the world creates unfavorable conditions for all international intercourse, including for business cooperation. No matter how important this is, today the attention of the whole world is riveted to the fate of far more important values. The world has closely approached the line that one should not cross because this would bring with it the danger of human civilization's destruction.

A quarter of a century ago man made his first ever appearance in outer space. Now we have started the mastering of space and pin great hopes on this. But are all the tremendous efforts in this field, the brilliant fruit of reason and, finally, the losses that have been sustained designed to serve the purpose of threatening each other with incinerating star weapons? Is it not better to give thought to ways of how the development of outer space could be made a field of international cooperation?

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva opened the road to a more constructive East-West dialogue. But neither can one fail to say that in this evaluation there is more hope than statement [as heard] of what has already been accomplished.

In order to implement the favorable possibilities created by the meeting in Geneva the Soviet Union proposed a concrete and detailed program of full nuclear disarmament. It was outlined in the 15 January statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This program takes into consideration the proposals of many governments and public forces in the West. Within the framework of the program and along with it the Soviet Union tabled new proposals on medium-range missiles in the European zone, on tactical nuclear arms, conventional arms, chemical weapons, confidence-building measures and effective verification, including on-site inspections. That is why the attitude of the United States and its allies to the Soviet Union's proposals will show whether they are prepared to advance along the road started in Geneva or not.

The approach to questions of international security outlined in the Soviet proposals stems from the Soviet concept of peaceful coexistence. And this concept, as is known, includes extensive economic cooperation between states irrespective of their belonging to this or that social system.

In this connection I will mention yet another new Soviet document - the Memorandum of the Soviet Government on Questions of International Economic Security.

It has a direct bearing on the theme of our discussion. For it is obvious that the striving to utilize the possibilities inherent in the development of East-West economic ties enters into a profound contradiction with all sorts of discriminations, embargoes, trade and credit restrictions that are being extensively practiced today by the governments of the United States and some other Western states. All these are means of waging trade wars.

They disorganize international cooperation and poison the atmosphere.

In practical terms the Cocom [Coordinating Commission on Export Controls] instructions mean that only outdated products and technologies can be sold to socialist countries. But we will never accept such a, so to say, "division of labor". This is absolutely unacceptable in relations between sovereign states. Evidently this does not suit very well Western firms as well because the lost benefits can be very substantial.

It is a possibility that deep inside them some politicians and maybe some representatives of the business community as well combine worship of Mercury, the god of trade, with worship of Mars, the god of war. It seems to some that the arms race is a sort of generator of growth and technological progress. In reality, however, it is such a generator that increasingly exacerbates the numerous economic and social problems of the West itself.

Not to mention the fact that it generates profound mistrust, growing tension in East-West relations and renders futile the search for a solution to the problems of developing countries.

But an alternative exists. This alternative is to stop the arms race and to achieve disarmament, to establish large-scale economic ties between all countries: capitalist, socialist and countries that have embarked on the road of independent development. The policy of peace and detente, the growth of trust between states is conducive to external economic ties while their expansion, in turn, strengthens the material basis of detente.

We proceed from the premise that external economic ties should be advantageous not only to us but also to our partners. A similar approach is expected, naturally, on their part as well. Its essence is that healthy economic ties can be constructed only on principles of full equality, mutual advantage, strict observance of existing accords and non-interference in internal affairs. All this is incompatible with attempts to use economic ties for purposes of applying political pressure on other countries and inflicting any whatsoever damage to them.

As to the specific problems of developing countries their solution could be seriously helped if the vitally important requirements of these countries were taken into account in the course of the present structural reorganization that is being conducted in the Western economy. It can be said that this is impeded by the debt problem. But given a more profound and fair approach to this problem it is possible to create conditions for its gradual solution.

I do not know to what extent I have succeeded, but I tried to present to you the crux of the Soviet approach to the development of international economic relations. Within the framework of this approach we see possibilities for a considerable development of our external economic ties.

It might seem at first glance that these possibilities are not that big. Indeed, in practical terms the Soviet Union is provided with all types of national resources. It holds frist place in the world in the extraction and production of oil, gas, steel, mineral fertilizers and many other products. In the course of the past 10 years our import of machinery and equipment from developed capitalist countries did not exceed 3-4 per cent of the volume of our machine-building industry's output.

Since lately there again is talk in some Western circles about an alleged decline of our export potential, I would like to say the following.

Major changes in the structure of the Soviet economy will be a specificity of the new, 12th 5-Year Plan period. The fixed assets will be modernized and renovated. The withdrawal from operation of obsolete production assets as compared to the previous 5-Year Plan period will be doubled. The development of machine-building will be accelerated. The rates of scientific and technological progress will grow.

All this, along with the utilization of my country's huge scientific, production and intellectual potential, will make it possible to accomplish major qualitative changes in the output of modern industrial products, including those supplied to the foreign market.

So it can be said that the structural policy, inherent in the draft guidelines that will be studied by our party congress, creates additional favorable possibilities for developing Soviet foreign trade.

By the year 2000 we intend to double the country's national income. Our 12th 5-Year Plan period, that has just begun, holds a special place in the attainment of this aim. Very big tasks have been set along all the directions of the country's social and economic development. And, of course, in attaining them we will rely mainly on our own resources. At the same time we do not intend to renounce the utilization of the opportunities of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, first of all in the field of scientific and technological progress.

The pace of the Soviet economy's development, its scale, and our consistent course of developing international economic cooperation allow for the conclusion that the prospects of business cooperation with the Soviet Union during the new 5-Year Plan period can be very promising.

It is said sometimes that the differences in the organization of our countries' economies might limit the possibilities of developing new forms of economic ties and turn out to be a stumbling block. One should not forget, however, that not only the dynamics of economic cooperation but also the experience of business ties with foreign firms shows that one can work with the Soviet Union with confidence and effectively. Besides, much work is now being done in my country to perfect the economic mechanism. Much will be done also in the field of perfecting foreign trade, making it more efficient, imparting to it promptness and flexibility. This, no doubt, will bring with it the appearance of new forms of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Now I am prepared to reply to questions. [applause]

[Gaston Thorn in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] The tasks set by the new 5-year plan provide for a drastic growth of labor productivity. But how do you think it will be achieved? In particular, how will labor and management be stimulated, will there be changes in the system of wages, in setting prices, in the order of decision-making by enterprises concerning cooperation with foreign companies?

[Ryzhkov] As you will realize, as you can obviously guess, this problem is also of great significance to us. In the new 5-year plan period we plan a 4 percent annual average increment in labor productivity. Virtually the entire increase in industrial output will be achieved by higher labor productivity. This is one of the fundamental specifications of the new 5-Year Plan period. In the future, labor productivity rates of growth are to grow still higher.

Now concerning ways of achieving this.

In solving this task we intend to rely first of all on our own production potential. We have drawn up an action program specially directed at the attainment of this aim.

The renovation of the production apparatus on the basis of new equipment and progressive technologies will be the main source of labor productivity growth. The application of electronics, robots, membrane, laser and other newest technologies will be used extensively in the country's economy. The number of workers engaged in manual labor requiring little skills will be reduced over the next 5 years by 5-6 million. They will be switched to jobs requiring greater skills.

The measures to improve the economic mechanism provide for a close interconnection between the economic interests of enterprises and individual workers in rapidly switching to the output of technically advanced products and in raising labor productivity.

We count on a qualitative growth in the performance of the working class and the scientific-technical intelligentsia. They are vigorous promoters of the course of accelerating scientific and technological progress and on this basis of increasing labor productivity, because both workers and specialists know well that in Soviet society, scientific and technological progress does not spell unemployment.

It is intended to do everything necessary for the training of workers and specialists to meet the highest demands made by scientific and technological progress.

At the same time measures are being taken to increase the moral and material interest of workers, engineers and scientists in the efficiency of their work.

We will accomplish all this within the framework of our system of planned management of the national economy. While perfecting the principle of centralism in the management of our economy, we intend at the same time to further expand the economic independence of amalgamations and enterprises. This combination will enable us to make maximum use of the advantages of the socialist economic system.

In the field of international economic ties we will also devote attention to new forms of cooperation. We are opting for the establishment of direct production ties between Soviet enterprises and enterprises in CEMA member states. We also do not rule out the possibility of the establishment of close scientific-technical ties with firms and enterprises in capitalist countries.

[Thorn] Technology transfer will be a key aspect of cooperation with foreign enterprises. What is your reaction to increased restrictions and controls, for instance along the lines of Cocom, and how could the situation be improved?

[Ryzhkov] You have raised a very important question. Speaking of our reaction, it is, as you well realize, very negative. I believe many of those present have a similar reaction. This is natural. As to the other party of your question we believe that we should speak of a mutual exchange of new technologies and other research-intensive products and not of their transfer. The view that the flow of technology is only in one direction, from West to East, and primarily to the Soviet Union, and that without outside technological assistance we would give up the fulfillment of the programs we have outlined is totally groundless.

The business circles in Western countries have had the chance to see for themselves that the Soviet Union has a tremendous scientific-technical and industrial potential. There are quite a number of fields in which the USSR holds advanced positions in the world and in which other countries make extensive use of our technological developments.

The achievements of Soviet scientists and engineers create a good basis for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in many fields. The fusing of our technology with the experience of leading Western firms can lead, in many instances, to the development of technologies and equipment of a fundamentally new type.

Today the exchange of new technologies is becoming one of the main directions in the development of world trade and we are taking this into consideration.

So the question about how to improve the situation is definitely an important one. But this question should not be addressed to us.

It should be put to those political leaders in the United States and some other Western countries who are seeking a further toughening of export controls. The reasons why such restrictions are spreading are not so much in the economic sphere as in the political one.

I have already commented on our attitude to those measures. I can only add that whenever attempts were made by way of discrimination and restrictions to impede for the Soviet Union in its efforts to solve one problem or another, such attempts invariably failed. This is just what happened when the United States used an embargo in an attempt to block the construction of a gas pipeline in the Soviet Union. The result was exactly the opposite. We speeded up the construction and at the same time launched the production of equipment for gas pipelines not only for ourselves but also for deliveries to the foreign market, and we are now altogether in a position where we can deal in this equipment.

As to the Soviet Union, we are doing everything to improve international relations and create conditions for their development. This is served first of all by our political initiatives directed at strengthening trust. This is served also by the practical steps taken by us to establish extensive business contacts with the West.

[Thorn] The invigoration of the economy in the USSR will require the mobilization of big financial resources. Will these resources be obtained by redistributing means between branches of the economy or by attracting means from abroad?

[Ryzhkov] Just as in the past the Soviet Union will continue relying on internal financial sources of growth. Their scope is sufficient to ensure the accelerated social and economic development of the country. In the new 5-year plan period it is intended to increase capital investments in the national economy by about 20 percent as compared to the previous 5-year period.

The economic strategy formulated by our party provides for a substantial internal redistribution in the overall volume of capital investments directed at production aims. Firstly, there will be a considerable rise of the share of funds directed at the retooling of existing enterprises. This will take place in all industries and help raise the efficiency of social production. Secondly, there will be a rise in the share of capital investments to develop machine building and first of all its basic branches.

There will be a substantial growth of investments also in the other branches of the economy that directly influence the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

At the same time we will not oppose drawing Western firms or credits into the fulfillment of our investment projects. The countries and firms that will be ready to base their economic relations with the USSR on mutual advantage and equality will always find in the Soviet Union a reliable and serious partner in trade and economic cooperation.

[Thorn] What advice would the prime minister give to the chief executive of a foreign enterprise that would like to establish or expand business cooperation with your country in 1986?

[Ryzhkov] I first of all would invite them to come to Moscow, where we could inform them about our system in greater detail, so that these esteemed gentlemen could obtain further proof of our good intentions as far as economic contacts are concerned.

The Soviet market does not make any unusual demands. This can be confirmed by many foreign companies that have been maintaining business ties with Soviet organizations for decades. Just as for any other country, it is important for us that the wares offered to us be of a good quality and that the prices and other terms of contracts be fair. And of course the mutual relations should be proper in everything.

Western firms do not encounter any difficulties in establishing contacts with Soviet organizations and familiarizing themselves with the Soviet market. Those who are interested in this will find it easy to obtain the necessary information at Soviet trade missions. We have them in virtually all the countries of the world.

It would be advisable now to make a closer study of the directions of our development in the 5-Year Plan period that has just begun. This will help you form a correct picture of the Soviet market's requirements.

Another piece of advice would be to pay more attention to questions of the participation of Western firms in the reconstruction and modernization of Soviet enterprises. As I have already said, this is an important direction in the new 5-Year Plan period. Of course, this requires a more thorough discussion of such matters with Soviet partners -- from foreign trade organizations to industrial enterprises. Conditions for this exist.

In my country there is a well-wishing attitude to businessmen who come to us with concrete proposals. For instance, about 500 representatives of U.S. business came to Moscow to attend the latest meeting of the U.S.-Soviet trade and economic council. The minister of industrial reconstruction and foreign trade of France, Madame Cresson, came to us accompanied by a representative group of managers of firms and specialists.

Soviet organizations are prepared to establish new contacts with firms from any country -- both big and small ones.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the participants in the symposium for this meeting and to express my confidence that our economic links will serve the cause of detente, mutual understanding, and international confidence building. Thank you for your attention. I wish you success. [applause]

BILD ON DETAILS OF SHCHARANSKIY-AGENT EXCHANGE

DW051050 Hamburg BILD in German 5 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Richard Voelkel report: "Exchange of People; BILD Reveals New Details; DM5 million for Shcharanskiy; Eleven Instead of Eight Eastern Agents"]

[Text] As a surprise for Western negotiators, the Soviets have made additional demands in the negotiations about the exchange of people. As BILD-ZEITUNG learned, Moscow in now demanding "around DM5 million" for Soviet regime critic Shcharanskiy. Besides, Moscow now demands that the West release a total of 11 high-ranking Eastern agents. So far the release of 8 top agents has been demanded. In return, the Soviets are prepared to release Boris Kalandaryov, the Jewish critic of the regime from Leningrad.

A high-ranking security official said yesterday to BILD:

"The exchange action planned for next week has thus developed into a risky poker game. However, we are still optimistic that a positive solution will be achieved in the end. Now the final exchange list must be stipulated in tough negotiations."

As BILD has further learned, Jewish businessmen in the United States and the diamond center, Antwerp, are prepared to put of the money for Schcharanskiy.

For the exit of Nobel Peace Prize winner Sakharov to the West, Moscow has been offered an amount running into eight figures -- the Kremlin has thus far said "nyet".

According to BILD information, the "GDR" now wants, in the course of the exchange, to get Margarethe Hoeke from Bonn, the top agent in the federal presidential office. Bonn rejects that strictly on procedural grounds. (No complaint has yet been filed against Mrs Hoeke for treason).

UN DEBATES ISRAELI INTERCEPTION OF LIBYAN PLANE

LD060829 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The Security Council is now discussing a draft resolution condemning Israel for an act of air piracy in international air space against a Libyan civilian aircraft. Israel's interception, jeopardizing international peace and security, the draft resolution says, is a serious violation of the principles of international law and of the relevant provisions of the international conventions on civil aviation and jeopardizes the safety of international air travel.

Speakers in the debate blame Tel Aviv's overseas protectors and inspirers for such gangsterism of Israel violating all standards of civilized conduct. The interception is a classical example of the policy of state terrorism, [said] Al-Zarruq Rajab Libya's representative at the United Nations, an act of air piracy directly supported by the USA. The ships of the Sixth American Fleet, equipped with most up-to-date electronic observation facilities, have been regularly supplying the Israelis with information on air traffic in the area, thus enabling them to intercept any airlines.

The United States which itself recently intercepted an Egyptian civil aircraft, is a full partner of Israel in its terrorist actions, he stressed.

Representatives of Arab states demand that the Security Council take, at long last, resolute steps to curb the overweening aggressor. Moulay Mahdi Alaoui, Morocco's permanent representative at the UNO, explained the situation by the fact that Israel, hoping that its actions will go unpunished, continues extending the scope of violence and aggression, which are now being spread to all Arab states and jeopardize the entire international community.

UN DISCUSSES ISRAELI HUMAN RIGHTS 'VIOLATIONS'

LD060541 Moscow TASS in English 0012 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The participants in the current 42nd session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in the Palace of Nations here began discussing an item on violations of human rights in the Israel-occupied Arab territories, including Palestine.

Representatives of Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the USSR, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, the PRC, Algeria, etc. strongly condemned Israel for the continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and for the terror and violence being practised there. They drew the attention of the participants in the session that the Israeli authorities continue flagrantly to trample on the rights and national dignity of the population of the Israel-occupied Arab lands from year to year without reckoning either with U.N. resolutions or with the world public opinion.

Nabil Ramlavi [spelling as received], permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, strongly condemned Israel's colonialist and expansionist policy and the authorities' flagrant violations of human rights. Responsibility for the crimes being committed by Tel Aviv is also fully shared by those who give aid and support to it, he stressed.

Qian Jiadong [spelling as received], representative of the PRC, called on the Human Rights Commission to take at last effective measures which would make Israel withdraw from the captured Arab territories, which would promote the ensurance of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of a state of their own.

The continued aggression and occupation of other people's lands by Israel constitute the most flagrant violation of the principles of international law. This is incompatible with the notion of human rights and freedoms, D. Bykov, representative of the USSR, said in his speech. The Soviet Union's stand with regard to a settlement of the situation in the Middle East, including that in the field of human rights, is well known, he stressed. It was once again set out by Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, in his speech at the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly. A machinery for talks on such a settlement was also suggested long ago: An international conference on the Middle East under U.N. aegis with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation as well as a number of other states, among them the USSR and the USA.

MELNIKOV COMMENTS ON U.S. STANCE IN UN COMMITTEE

PM311107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "Against the Cult of Violence"]

[Excerpts] A session of the UN Special Committee for enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations is under way in New York.

Displaying good will and adhering to a principled and simultaneously flexible stance, at the current session of the UN Special Committee the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries called for speeding up the drafting and adoption of the universal treaty [on the nonuse of force in international relations], and, as an interim step, for a declaration on the nonuse of force in international relations.

What is needed for the world community to adopt documents serving the cause of peace and universal security? Political will, of course. Discussions at the Special Committee session showed that many Western countries, headed by the United States, are experiencing a shortage of precisely such will.

Avoidance of discussions of the question's essence, "failure to understand" the role of the declaration as an interim stage along the way to the elaboration of a universal treaty on the nonuse of force, attempts to thwart the implementation of the specific and clear-cut mandate given to the Special Committee by the 40th UN General Assembly session -- all these were displayed during the discussion.

Such a "policy" is obvious, it cannot be camouflaged beneath peace-loving phraseology. Something else is also obvious, however: the peoples of the world, including in the United States and the other NATO countries, need the elevation of the principle of nonuse of force to the status of a law of international relations. The cult of force and violence must be excluded for all time from the life of mankind.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS ROLE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM301557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by B. Tuzmukhamedov, candidate of juridical sciences: "Factor of Stability and Security; Peace for the Present and Future Generations"]

[Excerpts] A very important foreign policy program document -- the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee containing a package of major peace-loving proposals -- notes that our country's actions in the international arena comply with the efforts of the members of the Nonaligned Movement and it rates highly their constructive initiatives.

The movement occupies explicit positions on all the main problems of the present day and is seeking to influence their solution. It comes out with foreign policy initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace, security, and disarmament.

The enemies of the Nonaligned Movement and their stooges within the movement are making its anti-imperialism and antimilitarism the target of their subversive actions. Using various means -- political, economic, and military -- they are trying to push the movement from its democratic positions, weaken the influence of progressive circles in it, hamper cooperation between the nonaligned and socialist countries, and split the movement from within by fuelling hatred between the member countries. Attempts are being made to impose the phony concepts of "equidistance" from the two opposing world systems, of the "equal responsibility of the superpowers" for the difficulties on the path of the developing and liberated countries. That is why the movement is faced with the task of repelling these actions, which it can only do by retaining its loyalty to fundamental principles, strengthening the unity of its ranks, displaying high political vigilance, and collaborating with other anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces.

In the current complex international situation, the Nonaligned Movement can play a considerable role in preventing world war, eliminating seats of tension, halting and reversing the arms race, and ensuring the progress of all countries and peoples. Here, too, the nonaligned countries can always count on the consistent support of the Soviet Union and the socialist community states. Many years of experience attest to the objective coincidence or proximity of the positions of the nonaligned and socialist countries on the main problems of the present day and in their struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS CRITICIZED

'Basically Rhetorical'

PM051858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Same Old Story"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb -- U.S. President R. Reagan delivered the traditional "State of the Union" address at a joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

According to many observers, the presidential address was basically rhetorical, often frankly demagogic, and did not contain any new initiatives. To the disappointment of broad circles of the U.S. public, the head of executive power in the United States essentially preferred not to touch upon the most acute problems of domestic and foreign policy.

Instead, he tried -- despite actual reality -- to paint an optimistic picture of a United States which "grows stronger day by day." Reagan was unstintingly eloquent in depicting the "successes" supposedly achieved during the years in which his administration has been in power. "Freedom is on the march today. The United States is the economic miracle, the model to which the world once again turns," he claimed. The White House chief did not, of course, mention that "freedom" Washington-style means sorrow and suffering for millions of people both in the United States and beyond its borders.

Under the pressure of objective facts, however, the President was nevertheless forced to admit that, in the final analysis, matters are far from smooth. This applies primarily to the federal budget system which, in his words, "has broken down and does not function." Bearing in mind the unprecedented federal budget deficit, currently standing at some $200 billion, R. Reagan deemed it possible to praise the plan, proposed by legislators P. Gramm and W. Rudman, to reduce the deficit, which envisages further cuts in social programs.

This course of administration, aimed at further flouting Americans' rights and interests, stood out particularly graphically in light of the President's request to Congress to increase the Pentagon's appropriations once more. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, it is envisaged to appropriate 8.2 percent more funds for the military in the next fiscal year than in the current year. In an attempt to justify the unjustifiable, the President repeated the fabrications about some "Soviet threat" and "Soviet pursuit of dominance."

The White House has again displayed an abundant desire to distort the objectives and nature of the Soviet peace policy and to discredit the USSR's struggle to deliver mankind -- not in words, but in deeds -- from the fear of nuclear annihilation. This is precisely why Reagan kept absolutely silent in his message about the Soviet Union's proposal aimed at the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. As a matter of fact, this point was noted by all leading U.S. newspapers which recalled that it was Reagan who even expressed "gratitude" to Moscow for the all-embracing Soviet program immediately after it was put forward. It is evident, however, that after the initial reaction the instinct of primitive anti-Sovietism, which has been the administration's dismal and lasting hallmark, evidently got to work. Following the weeks of procrastination over an official reply to the USSR's step, one of the administration's high-ranking officers declared on the eve of the President's speech that the Soviet proposals are, supposedly, "an unsuitable response" to "the U.S. plan for reduction of nuclear arsenals."

Only a blind person would fail to perceive the double game here.

Bombastically proclaiming the "agenda for the future," the "agenda for a safer world," the President spoke positively about the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva and expressed a hope for "more stable relations" between the two countries. "No other people on earth hates war and loves peace more than the Americans," he declared. And he immediately launched into deliberations that the attainment of the goals of curbing the arms race and reducing arms is apparently held back by the Soviet Union, while the United States is thinking of and pursuing nothing but this....

An obvious lie, and it is hardly worth proving this. After all, in the very same message, Reagan urges the implementation of the "star wars" program....

Actually, this approach, which proclaims the U.S. claims to global superiority and to the role of supreme arbiter of the fate of countries and peoples, ran clearly through the entire text of his message. Especially, for example, in the President's words that the United States will continue to render comprehensive support to "freedom fighters" in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Nicaragua!

This is why the sharp criticism which has already been heard in connection with the President's message appears fully justified. It was described as "disappointing" by House of Representatives Speaker T. O'Neill. It was described as "empty rhetoric" by Democratic Party spokesmen in their collective reply to the President, broadcast on U.S. television.

No Comment on Arms Proposal

LD052231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] President Reagan's message is noteworthy, in my view, not only for what is in it, but also, to no less degree, for what is not in it. Here, however paradoxically, there is literally no mention of the large-scale proposals on problems of disarmament, put forward in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. As is known, since the publication of this very important document, which, by the way, has been distributed as official UN material, approximately 1 month has already passed. During that time many state and public figures of a number of countries, including ones belonging to NATO, have spoken out in support of the new, peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union. The significance of the Soviet proposals, primarily on the elimination of nuclear weapons and, as a first step, on an immediate end to testing of nuclear weapons, has been noted at important international forums, in particular at the sessions of the Disarmament Conference, which have resumed in Geneva.

And what about Washington? At first they spoke here of the need to study the Soviet proposals. But has such a study not been delayed too long, if it was not mentioned even in the President's message to the Congress? After all, time will not wait. Many in the United States itself are pointing this out, especially since the Challenger catastrophe, which demonstrated particularly graphically the danger of any kind of power doctrines, both on earth and in space. But the fact of the matter is evidently that the highest echelons of power in the United States by no means want to part with such doctrines. For this presidential message to the Congress also clearly lays stakes on a certain power of the United States from its global interests on earth affecting, in particular, the sovereign states of Afghanistan and Angola, Cambodia and Nicaragua, to no less global interests in space, including not only the dash to the stars, but "star wars" as well.

However, in our nuclear missile age, banking on power is an extremely dangerous occupation.

It would seem that it has long been time to abandon the thinking of the Stone Age, when the main concern was to provide onself with the biggest possible club and heaviest possible stone. The responsibility before the present and coming generations is now too great. I sought in vain for an expression of such a sense of responsibility in the message of the U.S. President.

Listeners 'Disappointed'

LD051926 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 5 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has delivered a traditional address on the State of the Union at a joint meeting of the both houses of Congress. The message which was to prepare ground for submitting a draft federal budget for next financial year to Congress was of a pronounced publicity nature. It has disappointed those who expected that the President would analyse and suggest ways to solve the urgent problems which the United States encounters both inside the country and in the international arena.

The results of a public opinion poll taken by the ABC TV network and circulated the day before indicated that a considerable numer of Americans regard the threat of a nuclear war, U.S. economic troubles, poverty and unemployment as the major problems of our times. It is obvious that, taking those sentiments into account, the head of the White House said, in particular, that his "deepest longing for the future" is "to leave our children a land that is free and just in a world at peace". "It is my hope", he stated, "that our fireside summit in Geneva and Mr. Gorbachev's upcoming visit to America can lead to a more stable relationship".

At the same time Reagan not only failed to give a reply to the latest major Soviet initiatives which are aimed at reducing and then at completely eliminating nuclear arms, and at preventing militarisation of outer space, but did not say a word about them altogether.

The Washington administration's approach to the problems of war and peace has been defined in the State of the Union message by an old but by no means less dangerous formula: America should arm itself and pursue the position-of-strength policy. For lack of other arguments in favour of spending huge funds for non-productive and dangerous military purposes, Reagan again turned to the myth about a "Soviet threat". He asserted that the threat from Soviet forces, conventional and strategic, and from the Soviet drive for domination remains great.

President Reagan advocated a build-up of U.S. military might, an intensification of the arms race, including its spreading over to outer space through the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) which envisages the deployment of strike weapons in outer space and is aimed at creating a first-nuclear-strike capability. "The same technology transforming our lives can solve the greatest problem of the 20th century", the President assured. "A security shield can one day render nuclear weapons obsolete and free mankind from the prison of nuclear terror". How distant such kind of promises are from actuality is evidenced, in particular, by the fact that the Pentagon in its request for the 1987 financial year, along with the speeding up of the SDI, envisages a sharp increase, not a cutdown, in appropriations for the production of the newest types of offensive strategic arms.

Moreover, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger directly points out in the annual report to the Congress that the SDI should become one of the pillars of the American "nuclear factor". This means that the Washington strategists regard the SDI programme as a component of the efforts being made by the United States to break the existing strategic balance for the purpose of gaining military superiority.

The State of the Union message again proclaimed commitment to a Washington-style solution to regional conflicts.

Reagan promised all-round aid and support to the counter-revolutionary forces around the world, threatening those countries and governments whose foreign and domestic policies do not suit the White House for this or that reason. In so doing he mentioned Afghanistan, Angola, Kampuchea, and Nicaragua.

Reagan's pronouncements on U.S. internal political problems are likewise distant from reality. He mentioned in brief some ulcers which erode the fabric of U.S. present-day society -- the reign of crime, moral and ethical dissoluteness, the break-up of families, drug addiction, unemployment, hunger and poverty. At that the enumeration of the problems virtually ended.

Moreover, it follows from the President's pronouncements that the White House policy in the social field will lead to a still greater aggravation of the situation in those fields. Thus, Reagan said that by year-end he would get a report analyzing the surviving social programs and giving recommendations on how to slash them further. He also demanded that the Congress give him a line-item veto, i.e. giving him authority to selectively cut expenditure items which the White House considers unacceptable out of Congress-approved bills.

Experience shows that the administation, as a rule, regards expenditures for social needs as such items.

This is the grim reality of capitalism which the head of the administration tried to present as "the model to which the world once again turns". A genuine evaluation of this "model" is contained in a message made public by Mitch Snyder, leader of the "Community for Creative Non-Violence" organisation. His message was timed for the President's State of the Union address. The message, which was read out on the steps of a doss-house located at a kilometre's distance away from the Capitol where Reagan was delivering his address, has it that millions of men, women and children in America are dragging out a miserable existence. They lack food and have no roof over their heads. Unemployment is rampant in the country (according to the data of trade unions, there are about 15 million jobless in the United States).

The President of the United States took a clear-cut class-motivated stand in another important matter which is now under discussion in the United States -- a tax reform. He resolutely declared in favor of such a reform which would result in new benefits and boons for big capitalists and the rich, which is fraught with an additional burden for the working people and the other destitute.

Moving on to external economic problems, Reagan promised in words to work with redoubled efforts "for freer and fairer trade", emphasizing that restrictions on trade are barriers to economic growth. "We have already taken actions to counter unfair trading practices and to pry open closed foreign markets. We will continue to do so", he maintained.

However, it is well known that it is precisely the U.S. Administration that has made every kind of bans, restrictions on trade, boycotts and embargoes an almost every-day and ordinary instrument of state policy. Washington maintains the ban on trade with Cuba and with other socialist countries, has imposed an embargo on trade with Nicaragua, and recently applied large-scale trade-and-economic sanctions against Libya, the sanctions which are tantamount to the declaration of a trade war. The present administration has sharply limited trade with the Soviet Union, is busy fanning up spy scare, and takes legal action against U.S. companies which maintain business contacts with the USSR and with other socialist countries.

Washington's calls for the freedom of trade, just as its assurances as to a striving for peace will be regarded with trust only if the words are backed up by concrete tangible deeds.

The best way to prove that in practice is constructively to reply to the latest Soviet peace initiatives which envisage reduction and ultimately the elimination of all nuclear arms by the year 2000 with a non-militarized outer space. The realization of this historic initiative would be the best guarantee of a peaceful future for the present and future generations.

BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. DRAFT MILITARY BUDGET

LD051525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In his address at a Washington press conference marking the publication of the U.S. draft military budget for the financial year 1986, Caspar Weinberger, the defense secretary, asserted that allegedly the only way to hold talks with the Soviet Union on arms reduction is for the United States to increase its production of armaments.

Ignoring U.S. obligations, including those adopted in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 8 January 1985, the Pentagon chief has demanded the allocation of extra funds for the deployment of these very weapons systems whose reduction should be the final aim of the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. So Weinberger insisted on building 100 new MX MIRV intercontinental ballistic missiles instead of the 50 permitted by Congress and on financing the construction of another "Trident" submarine with 24 missiles carrying 192 individually targeted nuclear warheads.

The deployment of these nuclear weapons, along with everything else, will result in the United States exceeding the limit for strategic delivery vehicles with separately targeted warheads which was laid down by the SALT II treaty. Thus, Weinberger has graphically demonstrated yet again what the recent White House statements on U.S. willingness to observe the provisions of this Soviet-U.S. agreement are worth.

The draft of the new U.S. budget envisions allocations for the siting of additional cruise missiles in Western Europe. The medium-range nuclear missiles of both sides are also the subject of the Geneva talks. There is every reason to consider the proposed inclusion in the U.S. military budget of allocations for the siting of additional cruise missiles as an obstructionist reaction by Washington to the Soviet proposal to eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European theater as the first step on the way to freeing the European Continent of nuclear weapons.

While cutting virtually all civilian and social programs, the U.S. Administration intends significantly to increase in the 1987 fiscal year its expenditure on preparations for "star wars". The U.S. press is paying attention to the fact that Washington has been forced to resort to deceiving U.S. public opinion in the conditions of the huge U.S. budget deficit by lowering the true growth in U.S. military expenditure through juggling and manipulations.

An initial familiarization with the U.S. draft military budget leads one to think that present U.S. Administration has taken a course toward an unrestrained increase in the arms race in the last 2 years of its term in power in order to render it irreversible and make it impossible for its successors to adopt any measures to reduce the level of military confrontation by means of accords and agreements.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY TERMED 'BRAZEN INTERFERENCE'

LD052340 Moscow TASS in English 2323 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Washington continues resorting to actions leading to a dangerous heightening of tension and critical aggravation of conflicts in various areas of the world. Another act of piracy has just been committed in the Middle East. With the assistance of U.S. forces that have got entrenched in the area, Israeli warplanes intercepted a plane of the Libyan airlines and forced it to land at a military base in Israel. This action in which the life of passengers and crew members was jeopardized has evoked an immediate demarche from Syria which demanded the convocation of the United Nations Security Council. Washington continues a hostile campaign and armed provocations against the Libyan Government which it proclaimed with imperial arrogance to be a regime standing outside the law. The Washington ultras insist on conducting the same course with regard to Syria.

Washington's attempts to "administer justice" to peoples who do not wish to obey it apply not only to the Middle East but also to all parts of the world: Africa, Asia, Latin America. Viewing regional conflicts through the prism of confrontation with the Soviet Union, the U.S. Administration stubbornly disregards the realities of the world of today, refuses to take into consideration deep social and economic precesses and other inner causes underlying them. And so whole states are outlawed, lawful rights are denied to peoples, while handfuls of inveterate cut-throats who have been thrown out of their native countries by peoples are proclaimed to be the White House's best friends. For instance, the Somoza "contras" are likened to America's "founding fathers". Ringleader of the terroristic gang UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Savimbi is described as a "charismatic anti-communist" and "freedom fighter".

Pol Pot men, the murderers who were earlier called in the USA the most vicious violators of human rights have now been renamed in Washington as "freedom fighters". And, certainly, almost the top place in that motley society of "freedom fighters" has been assigned to Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are used for waging the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"We are on your side", representatives of the administration say to those terrorists, and dozens and hundreds of millions of dollars from the U.S. taxpayers' pockets are squandered on the instigation of undeclared wars and conflicts, on conducting the policy of state terrorism. And to prevent the taxpayer's discontent they are offered all sort of "doctrines" and "concepts" of "neoglobalism", for instance, in an effort to convince them that Washington's arbitrariness on a global scale is a sacred undertaking.

The latest address by the President of the USA has become an example of the tactic of smokescreen, In his State of the Union Address that he just delivered in the Congress, President Reagan said literally the following: "We can enlarge the family of free nations if we will defend the inalienable right of all God's children to follow their dreams... America will support with moral and material assistance your ('freedom fighters') right not just to fight and die for freedom, but to fight and win freedom -- in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Nicaragua".

Assessing this policy of the White House Robert Manning noted in the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that Reagan's doctrine has the aim of regaining the positions lost and widening the U.S. influence in the Third World. And the WASHINGTON TIMES newspaper close to the administration noted, on its part, that the history with Grenada should become a rule.

What is this if not the policy of social revenge and export of counterrevolution which is covered up by the administration's verbiage about its "good intentions"? But high-sounding rhetoric cannot cover up the bleak facts and they attest irrefutably to the intention of the U.S. ruling circles to engage in most brazen interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

KENNEDY MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

Soviet Parliamentary Group

LD051447 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 5 TASS -- A meeting with U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has taken place at the Committee of the Soviet Parliamentary Group today.

It was stressed in the conversation which took place that ties and contacts between the parliaments of the two countries had become more intensive in the recent period. This contributes to better mutual understanding, to narrowing differences of opinion on various questions of our time and to strengthening state-to-state relations.

It was noted that cooperation should grow in the interests of peace, detente and international security. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe. This is illustrated by the peace initiatives of the Soviet State. This cause is also promoted by a program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons, formulated in detail by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement. The United States' agreement to the Soviet proposals could make it possible to prevent the spread of the arms race into space and to build trust between countries and peoples. The ending of nuclear weapon tests constitutes an important step towards the limitation of the arms race. The Soviet Union extended to March 31 the unilateral moratorium on such tests, announced by it last August, and called upon the USA to follow its example.

Edward Kennedy expressed his thanks for the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and to hold conversations. He stressed the importance of the further extension of the dialogue and, in view of the interests of both countries, of a search for ways to end the arms race. The senator expressed a positive view of the latest Soviet proposals, inter alia, those on arms control, and spoke in favour of an early search by the two countries of accords on the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Deputy chairmen of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, August Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Vadim Zagladin, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the conversation.

A luncheon was given in honour of the senator on behalf of the Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

Shevardnadze Receives Kennedy

LD051934 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1828 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister today received an outstanding U.S. political figure, Senator Edward Kennedy, who is visiting Moscow.

The present state of and prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations in light of accords reached at the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva were discussed in general terms.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew the senator's attention to the USSR's historically significant initiative -- a program for a total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons, given a ban on space strike weapons, set forth in CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January.

Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the implementation of this bold and carefully elaborated plan would be conducive not only to a decisive breakthrough in mankind's struggle against a nuclear threat, but also to a radical improvement in relations between our two countries.

The new Soviet initiatives, reinforced by such a major unilateral step as the extension of the nuclear tests moratorium, create the necessary preconditions for advancing toward the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons and for reaching accords at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space armaments. In connection with this it is essential for the U.S. side, including in the U.S. Congress, to manifest a responsible and constructive approach, so that the opportunity which has appeared for the cause of peace is not missed.

Edward Kennedy spoke in favor of progress in the cause of a practical limitation of armaments and for the normalisation and progressive development of Soviet-U.S. relations in general.

U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIAL SECRETLY VISITS PRC

LD051500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1032 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Reports have appeared in the U.S. press saying that J. Kelly, U.S. deputy assistant for defense (East Asia and Pacific Ocean) paid a secret visit to Beijing in January. This visit was connected with the deal planned by Beijing and Washington to supply China with U.S. navigational equipment for 50 F-8 interceptor aircraft.

It is said here that this deal amounts to over $500 million. It is asserted that as a result of Kelly's trip this was agreed with the Chinese side and that in the very near future the U.S. Administration will submit the relevant proposal to Congress. It is pointed out that to "appease Taiwan" an attempt is being made to balance the accord on the equipment sale with a further supply of arms and in particular, highly sensitive equipment to Taiwan.

As yet no report on Kelly's visit has appeared in Beijing.

REASONS BEHIND SHUTTLE ACCIDENT EXPLORED

Pressure on NASA Cited

LD051535 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 5 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has been boosting its programme during the past 8-10 years as if somebody were upon its heels, NASA's former legal adviser George Robinson has stressed in an interview with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. As a result, the essence of its policy can be reduced to the following: we will fly whatever happens.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL points out that the pressure on NASA with a view to placing in orbit as heavy payload as possible -- commercial or military -- has reduced the possibilities of ensuring flight safety. The following fact is cited: Starting from the first flight by Columbia, up to fifty faults and defects have been found in systems of all shuttle spacecraft.

Before the 10th flight of the Challenger, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, some people expressed concern over its outcome, and warned NASA against the launch that had been repeatedly postponed by that time. However, the newpaper stresses, there were "other" people involved in decision-making. These "others", it points out, quoting Jesse Moore, NASA deputy associate administrator, "recommended" that the launch be held.

Who are these "others"? The AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine gives an indirect answer to the question, reporting that the U.S. Air Force is boosting preparations for commissioning a Pentagon launch-site at the Vandenberg Air Base, California, so that the spacecraft Discovery could be launched from there on July 15. There are no official changes in the launch schedule. Preparations will continue, said a base spokesman.

Besides, the loss of the Challenger, the weekly writes quoting Pentagon officials, compelled the Defense Department to review all options for launching top priority payloads into outer space. With this aim in view, a whole series of meetings was held at the Defense Department last week. Intensive use of the shuttle craft by the U.S. Air Force is envisaged by the space strategy in the interests of national security, approved by President Ronald Reagan, the magazine stresses. UPI news agency described American shuttles as "flying bombs."

Cosmonaut's Opinion

LD051623 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The world public has been shocked by the death of the seven American astronauts and people ask the question: Why did the Challenger explode? Here is an interview with Soviet cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko on the subject:

Perhaps the concrete technical reason for the Challenger's tragedy will eventually be found, but the main reason is already clear, Georgiy Grechko believes. The shuttles have carried out flights announced to the public as secret or partially secret and the Pentagon spurred the intensity of the flights. It is also known that the Challenger's cost amounted to $1.2 billion. To cover the cost such an expensive space shuttle had to fly often. NASA hastened to turn space shuttle missions into commercial flights and set the short-term goal of 24 space flights a year by the end of this decade. But such a program required shorter breaks for repairs and faster preparation for flights. As for defects that cropped up periodically, they were dismissed as insignificant.

When the Challenger's flight was being prepared there was a persistent feeling that United States politicians wanted to use the shuttle program for propaganda purposes, and this led to the death of Mrs Christa McAuliffe, a teacher and winner of the contest "teacher in space". It is clear that cosmonautics should for the time being be the domain of professionals and specialists and to introduce any element of showmanship into this serious undertaking is inadmissible, Georgiy Grechko believes.

In Grechko's opinion the Challenger's tragedy will compel many people to give a fresh look to the so-called SDI program. The Challenger's computer's did not prevent the catastrophe and seven people died. An error made by the SDI computers could lead to the destruction of all civilization. That's what the militarization of space and the development of strike space weapons is fraught with.

SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYED ON JAPAN-CLAIMED ISLAND

HK051305 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 5 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has deployed SSC-1 ground-launched anti-ship missiles on a Soviet island claimed by Japan, a newspaper reported here today. The SANKEI SHIMBUN quoted international military souces as having said the Soviet Union had begun the deployment on Etorofu, to the north of the Japanese Archipelago, soon after Tokyo and Moscow had agreed in September last year that the Soviet Foreign Minister should visit Japan. Etorofu is one of four Soviet-occupied islands claimed by Japan.

The newspaper said SSC-1 missiles, developed in early 1960's, had an estimated range of 450 kilometers (280 miles). It said their deployment on the island was apparently aimed at maintaining Soviet control over the Sea of Okhotsk in case of emergency. The newspaper's sources said all sea straits linking the North Pacific and the Sea of Okhotsk were within the range of the missiles on Etorofu Island.

Following the September agreement, Eduard Shevardnadze last month became the first Soviet Foreign Minister to visit Japan in 10 years.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS PROTEST MILITARY ROLE

LD030737 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, February 3 TASS -- Washington's nuclear strategy which assigns Japan the part of a U.S. outpost runs counter to the genuine interests of peace and security, Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, stressed in parliament today.

Making an inquiry at the budget commission of the lower house of parliament, he stressed that the Pentagon is preparing for nuclear warfare on foreign territories, above all, of those countries where U.S. bases are situated. These are Western European and Far Eastern countries, including Japan.

In the light of this strategy, the so-called "nuclear umbrella" which the United States has spread to Japan not only fails to ensure its security, but on the contrary, enhances the threat of being involved in a nuclear conflict.

The general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan demanded that Tokyo renounce the dangerous role which it has imposed on the country by turning it into Washington's associate. Japan, subjected to two atomic bombings, needs efforts towards disarmament and stronger peace, rather than the American "nuclear umbrella", he said.

BELOSHAPKO ON WITHDRAWAL OF MFN STATUS FROM DRA

LD031415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The United States has declared that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to be deprived of the status of most favored nation. This means, in particular, a sharp increase in customs dues on any Afghan goods which reach the United States. Here is a Mayak commentary; Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone:

This measure has a symbolic rather than a practical character because the volume of trade between the United States and Afghanistan is minimal due to the fault of the Americans. Yet, nevertheless, Washington has undertaken this action. The aim is obvious: to emphasize again that the ruling circles in the United States do not intend to reconcile themselves to popular power in the Democratic Republic, that any paltry opportunity will be used to undermine that country's new order, which the United States finds unnacceptable.

Washington is striving to achieve this aim not only and not so much with trade sanctions. A most favorable system has been created for the CIA and other U.S. departments directly occupied in organizing and financing an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Almost $500 million will be received by the Afghan counterrevolution this year from across the ocean; meanwhile, U.S. arms and ammunition for the dushmans, of course, circumvent all customs barriers. Moreover, extreme right circles in the United States take no account whatsoever of the state borders of a sovereign country. Thus, demands were heard at a recent seminar in Washington to organize an air-bridge between the United States and Afghanistan to air lift arms to the bandits directly, so to speak.

Here is another circumstance to which I would like to draw your attention: As is known, the international community, and above all the developing countries, resolutely demand that international trade relations be made free from all examples of diktat and interference, and from sanctions and blackmail of all kinds.

Washington's latest anti-Afghan action, its economic sanctions against Libya, Nicaragua, and other states are evidence that the current administration intends to ignore this demand as before.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

PM051427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 3

[TASS political observer A. Biryukov article: "A Course of Expanding Interference"]

[Text] Judging by reports from Washington, increased nervousness has been perceptible in certain circles of the U.S. Congress recently. The subject of their concern is the program of military and other aid from the U.S. Administration to the Afghan dushmans. Despite appropriations, increasing every year, for aid to the Afghan counterrevolution, the dushmans, through whose hands the undeclared war is being waged against the DRA, suffer defeat after defeat. Moreover, in the border regions of Pakistan, which the United States has turned into the chief bridgehead for armed aggression against the DRA, Pashto and Baluchi tribes have risen in the struggle, coming out resolutely against the use of the territory where they live for training counterrevolutionary gangs and sending them into Afghanistan.

A number of members of Congress as well as lobby groups who call for the open granting of military aid are demanding that the administration "improve the effectiveness" and coordination of actions of all departments involved in the undeclared war against the DRA. They call for tighter control of the deliveries of weapons purchased by those departments for the dushmans. Republican Senators M. Wallop and G. Humphry, well known for their hatred of the Afghan revolution, and also the notorious Z. Brzezinski, who did his bit to expand the armed interference in the DRA's affairs, are demanding that the administration appoint a special coordinator of U.S. policy on Afghanistan and increase military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. Democratic Congressman C. Wilson is trying to get hold of Swiss-made Oerlikon 20-mm antiaircraft guns for the dushmans. Other congressmen think that is not enough, and that the U.S. Redeye missile or the British Blowpipe would be "more effective" in Afghan conditions. Republican Congressman M. DeWine, who recently visited dushman bases in Pakistan on the instructions of the Senate Intelligence Committee, noted that the dushmans "are now suffering very serious losses," and stated frankly: "We must do everything possible to help them, with the exception of sending in American troops."

Direct military interference is called for by extreme right-wing organizations like the Heritage Foundation, whose views are close to those of the administration, "Free the Eagle," and the "Federation for American-Afghan Action." E. Eiva, leader of the latter, formerly an officer in the U.S. special forces, considers all military aid so far granted to the dushmans to be insufficient. "We must create a direct air link to Afghanistan," he proposes, organizing supplies of weapons to the dushmans by air.

The administration is not deaf to all this advice. The President himself declares "U.S. devotion" to the cause of according all-around assistance to the hired bandits who exterminate Afghan civilians. The scale of finance for the intervention against the DRA is snowballing. THE WASHINGTON POST admits that in the spring of last year Congress released $470 million for the current fiscal year alone. Later, the newspaper notes, reports appeared that Congress had approved additional aid to the tune of $300 million over a 2-year period. Washington is not ashamed to admit that armed interference in Afghanistan has become "the CIA's biggest operation." But apart from the CIA, the newspaper notes, such departments as the Pentagon and the Agency for International Development each have a program for increasing military aid.

There is also a coordinator of this aid, that is, of the program for armed interference in the DRA's affairs. He works under the authority of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy. His name is C. Dunbar. The interdepartmental group to coordinate U.S. policy and programs with regard to Afghanistan is chaired by M. Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs. Also, with a view to coordination and "more effective aid," visits are made to Pakistan and to the numerous dushman bases located there by congressmen and high-ranking representatives of the administration. The latest was none other than General G.B. Crist, commander of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom).

The other day a correspondent for the U.S. press agency UPI reported from Washington: "The U.S. Administration is prepared to ask Congress for new appropriations for secret aid to Afghan rebel groupings." In authoritative circles, he noted, a figure in excess of $250 million is mentioned. A State Department spokesman who told the correspondent this added hypocritically: "We have not stopped trying to reach a settlement through talks. We simply have not yet found anything new to give hope for progress."

This is how the U.S. action's imaginary "desire" for a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan looks in practice. As we can see, Washington is concerned not about a settlement which would bring true peace to the region, but about the future exacerbation of the situation and the expansion of the scale of the bloodshed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CARRIES SERIES ON SERVICE IN DRA

PM041045 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its First Edition on 26, 28, and 29 January publish on page 2 a three-part article by special correspondent Colonel V. Filatov under the rubric "From an Afghan Notebook" entitled "Scale of Thinking." The first part (1,900 words) is subtitled "Experience Does Not Leave for the Reserve" and emphasizes the importance of the Soviet servicemen in the DRA passing on their experience and their knowledge of the terrain, the local population, and the dushman gangs to those who will take their place in the future. It also describes the work of Soviet medics in the DRA and the difficulties involved in getting wounded servicemen to the hospital on time.

The second part (1,900 words) is subtitled "Drawing Fire" and deals with the important and dangerous work of Soviet artillery observers, who take up positions in front of the artillery and help to direct their fire onto dushman emplacements. It notes an instance when an artillery observer found himself so close to some dushmans that he was obliged to call up Soviet fire on himself and was injured.

The third part (2,400 words) is subtitled "Choosing the Angle of Attack" and describes the work of Soviet helicopter crews in combating dushman gangs. The article concludes by emphasizing the importance of cooperation among the different categories of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and pointing out that "The scale of thinking must be not at the level of 'my crew,' 'my team,' or even 'my' own ground forces or air force, but on the scale of all combined-arms combat."

IZVESTIYA ON WORK OF SOVIET MEDICS IN AFGHANISTAN

PM291057 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 January in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500 word Afghanistan dispatch from own correspondent G. Ustinov under the heading "Surgeon in the Firing Line." Ustinov describes the work of Soviet Army medical personnel in the DRA, recounting an incident when one such unit came under fire in the region of the Qandahar highway and describing their bravery. He also outlines another incident involving helicopter rescue of wounded personnel.

NEPALESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 30 JAN

PM041047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] (Bshiveshvar) Prasad Rimal, Nepalese ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 30 January.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH INDIA -- New Delhi, January 26 TASS -- A protocol signed here provides for broadening cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and India in non-ferrous metallurgy. Under the document, Soviet specialists will continue assistance in the application of new production processes at the aluminium plant in Korba, which the Soviet Union helped build in India. The protocol also envisages the development of cooperation between Indian companies and Soviet organisations in mastering modern technology of extracting and processing raw material for this industry. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 26 Jan 86 LD]

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN PHILIPPINES ELECTION CRITICIZED

LD031950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Excerpts] This is the Philippines. At first sight, the easy-going working life continues, especially in rural areas, but the quiet is deceptive. For some weeks now Philippine cities and major townships have been in ferment. Presidential elections are approaching on the archipelago. Marcos has been president of the country since 1965. Now opposition leader Corazon Aquino is challenging his positions. She leads the bourgeois party named the United Nationalist Democratic Organization. The struggle between the candidates is a tough one. Mutual accusations are pouring out. Unfortunately verbal quarrels sometimes turn into attacks and clashes between supporters of rival groups. There are casualties in the clashes. Assassinations have been recorded.

In this situation even seasoned experts cannot forecast who will win. And many Philippine people are bewildered. What is particularly worrysome these days is the behavior of the U.S. administration which allegedly in the interests of the populace fears irregularities during the voting and the counting of votes. For this reason Washington is sending to the elections a whole detachment of observers, many of them obviously sent by the CIA. Their suspicious activities have already repeatedly provoked protests among the public.

Americans, of course, are least of all interested in the future of the country which is going through a grave economic crisis. Its foreign debt is $26 billion. Washington does not think of the jobless, the illiterate, the sick, the Philippine people suffering from the high living costs. The United States is mainly fearful for the fate of its two big foreign bases, air and naval. So whoever wins, Washington needs a president who will be obedient, safeguarding U.S. military and economic interests. I think this is an important moment when the United States must respond to the problems of a friend and ally going through a critical period of its history, President Reagan has just announced, concerning the elections. And he hinted that if a man worthy of trust is elected the United States will examine the possibility of considerably expanding the program of economic and military aid to the Philippines for the next 5 years. And this aid program would be adopted over and above the present aid which the United States gives today. Well, judge for yourselves, comrades: what is this, threats, exhortations, advice, wishes?

U.S. 'Interference' Noted

LD051757 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Leonid Kuznetsov in Manila]

[Text] And now a dispatch about the coming presidential elections in the Philippines from Leonid Kuznetsov, PRAVDA's correspondent in Manila:

Running for the presidential office is Ferdinand Marcos. He is supported by the New Society Movement which expresses the interests of the commercial and industrial circles and also of the landlords. The candidate for vice president of the party is Arturo Tolentino, former foreign minister. Their rival is the United Nationalist Democratic Organization representing the opposition bourgoisie and land aristocrats. It has denominated for the presidential post Corazon Aquino, the widow of the well-known leader of the bourgeois opposition Benigno Aquino, killed at Manila Airport in August 1983. And claiming the post of vice president from the opposition is Salvador Laurel, a big landord from the Province of Bataanas.

The election platforms of the two rival sides are full of promises. There are promises to improve the economic situation; to combat unemployment, corruption, and poverty; to raise living standards; and strike for national independence. Aquino, however, has gone further than the announced platform. She said if the voters elected her president she will take measures to remove American bases from the territory of the Philippines.

The demand to free the country from American military presence is voiced also by many publications supporting Marcos and his associates. Marcos himself, however, observers say, is very cautious on the matter.

The local press points out that the election campaign is accompanied by increased American interference. The Filippinos were very angry about the decision of the White House to send a group of so-called observers to their country. Besides, close to the shores of the Philippines is the Enterprise aircraft carrier and a number of other warships with Marines on board. Washington says the American warships near the shores of the Philippines have nothing to do with the elections. However, it wasn't at all accidential that a commentator of the ABC television network said that those are the most important elections abroad for the United States in recent years.

'Direct Threat' by U.S.

LD052032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] There are presidential elections in the Philippines the day after tomorrow. You can see on your screens one of the last election performances by the rival to Marcos, the incumbent Philippines president, Aquino, who is also making a claim to the post of president of the republic. It is a colorful and picturesque spectacle which has some elements of a carnival, as you can see. But, in the wings, a fierce fight is taking place between the opposed political forces in the country in which the United States is interfering increasingly openly and increasingly impudently. Numerous delegations of so-called U.S. election observers have been setting out from Washington to far-off Manila one after the other. U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines is not simply economic pressure or political influence. It is also a direct threat of armed intervention.

U.S. OBSERVERS DEPART TO MONITOR PHILIPPINES ELECTION

LD052326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] An official delegation of U.S. observers has taken off for the Philippines where it will monitor the course of the presidential elections due to be held on 7 February. Facing each other in the current election campaign are the ruling coalition: the New Society Movement, headed by President Marcos, and the United Nationalists Democratic Organization, led by [Corazon] Aquino. Despite the heat of electoral passions, these parties' economic and political platforms have much in common. For example, both groupings plan to overcome the acute economic crisis by relying on U.S. aid. By exerting political, economic, and military pressure Washington is trying to preserve its economic position in the Philippines and its military bases. U.S. warships are concentrated along the coast.

Observers To 'Exacerbate' Situation

LD060709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] An official delegation of U.S. observers has departed to the Philippines, where it will monitor the progress of the presidential elections scheduled for 7 April. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Lugar who heads the delegation, has said its members are free to subject to criticism violations wherever they find them. In fact, the delegates' tasks, as those of other U.S. representatives on the Phillipines -- including the U.S. Embassy -- are to further exacerbate the situation and to engage in undisguised interference in that developing country's internal affairs.

ACCORD TO INCREASE TRADE SIGNED WITH SRV

PM311203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] Talks between Soviet and SRV Government trade delegations ended in Moscow on 23 January and an agreement on trade exchange and payments between the USSR and SRV for 1986-1990 and a protocol to that agreement for 1986 were signed.

When determining the volumes of reciprocal commodity deliveries, the sides proceeded from the accords reached in principle during the coordination of the two countries' state plans for the next 5 years. In accordance with the commitments adopted, commodity exchange will increase by a factor of 1.7 in comparison with 1981-1985. The USSR will continue to supply the SRV with many types of machines, equipment, raw materials, and other goods. Vietnam's export of agricultural produce and light and local industry goods to the Soviet Union is to increase.

The implementation of the documents signed will be an important contribution to the fulfillment of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and SRV. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cooperation.

The agreement and protocol were signed by USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and SRV Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac.

Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, was present during the signing.

LOGINOV RECEIVES SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

PM031043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Vietnamese political consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 23-29 January. Opinions were exchanged on questions concerning the present international situation, including the situation in Southeast Asia. Representatives of the SRV Foreign Ministry were received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.P. Loginov. Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

COMMENTARY HAILS DEVELOPMENT OF RELATION WITH SRV

OW310931 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Dear listeners: On the Soviet-Vietnamese political calendar, 30 January 1950 stands out among other dates, the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. Our station observer writes:

The relations between the revolutionaries and working people of our countries have existed since the 1920's. During this period, Comrade Ho Chi Minh and many other patriots of Vietnam came to the Soviet Union to study communism. The victorious Russian proletariat extended its support to the liberation movement in Vietnam. The Soviet Union became a guiding star and a strategic ally of the Vietnamese revolutionaries.

In 1945 after the defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, a world socialist system was set up, and independent Vietnam took the path of socialist construction. However, the French colonialists sought to prevent the Vietnamese people from taking their chosen path by dispatching a large legion to Indochina. Repelling the enemy's initial attacks, Vietnam's patriotic fighters gained the initiative on all fronts in 1950. At that time, the struggle to win international recognition of Vietnam as a sovereign country, led by the government of President Ho Chi Minh, could not be postponed.

Early in 1950, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [DRV] declared its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with other countries. Proceeding from proletarian solidarity, the socialist states were the first to respond to this appeal. On 30 January 1950, the USSR minister of foreign affairs sent a message informing the DRV foreign minister of the Soviet Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the DRV on the basis that it represented the greatest majority of the people in the country.

The socialist countries' international communist activities in 1950 for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the DRV were highly valued. Comrade Ho Chi Minh stressed that this was the greatest diplomatic victory in Vietnam's history. Thus, in January 1950, the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese communists and working people took a new step in becoming the relations between the two socialist countries.

Soviet-Vietnamese relations have become a brilliant example of socialist proletarian internationalism over the past 36 years. At the 1954 Geneva conference, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in close coordination with the DRV, contributed to putting an end to the French colonialist war. During the years of the Indochinese peoples' resistance against U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Union, taking the lead in the movement for solidarity with Vietnam, extended great military, economic, and diplomatic assistance to the communists and working people of Vietnam. During the years of struggle against U.S. aggression, the Soviet Union's stand was upheld in Vietnam. Right after the successful Ho Chi Minh campaign, the Vietnamese leaders, in their congratulatory message to their Soviet counterparts, stressed that the Vietnamese people were deeply aware that the success of Vietnam's revolution was inseparable from the great and valuable aid and support of the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Vietnamese relations have developed even more vigorously after the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in 1978. Our economic, scientific, and technological cooperation has developed over the past 7 years. Our cultural exchange has expanded. Our plitical relations have been particularly consolidated.

The events of January 1986 have also proved the unity of views and objectives of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In fact, the Vietnamese leaders voiced their resolute support for the Soviet program to completely eliminate all nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. This program was expounded in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To coordinate the two countries' national economies for the new 5-Year Plan, agreements on economic cooperation and goods exchange during this period were signed.

Our station observer continues:

The 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress will be held in 1986, a special year for the Soviet Union and Vietnam. According to tradition, the participation of our fraternal parties' delegations in such congresses has become an important political event. Comrade Le Duan led the CPV delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, and Comrade Gorbachev once said: The Soviet people are always united with fraternal Vietnam and will always give Vietnam its support and assistance in all aspects. The communists and working people of Vietnam can firmly believe that socialist construction in Vietnam, a free and independent undertaking of Vietnam, will continue to enjoy our steady support and solidarity.

Our station observer concludes:

The history of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam since 30 January 1950 reveals that socialist internationalism, on which these relations are based, constitutes a solid guarantee for their stability and future.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PRAVDA on Talks With Sokolov

FMO51918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Colonel General F. Karpati, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Moscow on 5 February on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

He was met at the airport by S.L. Sokolov and other officials.

Hungarian ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai was among the welcoming party.

A meeting between S.L. Sokolov and F. Karpati took place on the same day.

Questions of mutual interests were discussed during the conversation, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The guest visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

Meets With Gromyko

LD051719 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin received Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian People's Republic minister of defense, who is in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unanimity of views on the questions discussed, Andrey Gromyko recounted how the Soviet people are preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner, with their creative work.

Ferenc Karpati told of the measures being implemented in his country to carry out the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, which mapped out a course toward speeding up socioeconomic development and consolidating the socialist gains of Hungarian society.

It was noted that the talks which took place in September last year in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar were, and continue to be, of seminal importance to the further heightening of the efficiency of multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

Emphasis was laid on the topicality of the statement in favor of the removal of the nuclear threat and a turn for the better in European and world affairs, adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Sofia in October 1985.

The complex of initiatives, historic in their significance, set forth in the recent statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attests to the USSR's firm intention of curbing the arms race, barring the way to the militarization of space, and replacing the development of international relations on the path of detente. The Hungarian People's Republic, declared Ferenc Karpati, fully supports these new proposals that correspond with the aspirations not only of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, but with those of all mankind.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 5 February, reporting on the Gromyko-Karpati meeting, adds "Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation."]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS GDR ARMY DELEGATION VISIT

PM041427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit by GDR National People's Army Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the GDR National People's Army headed by Lieutenant General H. Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate, spent 2 days in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Lt Gen H. Bruenner on 30 January.

Talks were held with Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Participating in the talks were Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lieutenant General V.S. Nechayev and Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other responsible political workers. There was an exchange of experience on urgent questions of party political work, the further strengthening of cooperation between political organs, and also the organization of socialist competition in the USSR Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress. The National People's Army political workers reported on the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army.

The delegation visited the Museum of German antifascists in the city of Krasnogorsk.

The visit to the Soviet Union by leading political workers of the GDR National People's Army took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and combat cooperation.

The delegation has left for home.

ITALY ORDERS TWO SOVIETS EXPELLED FOR ESPIONAGE

AU051524 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, Feb 5 (AFP) -- Two Soviet citizens charged with spying, including embassy First Secretary Victor Kopytin, have been ordered to leave Italy, informed sources said here today.

Mr. Kopytin and an Aeroflot airline official at Rome airport, Andrey Chelyukhin, were declared personae non gratae, the sources said.

The Foreign Ministry here refused to confirm or deny the report.

An Aeroflot spokesman confirmed that Mr. Chelyukhin, who has been in Rome for four years, would be leaving in the next few days, but said it was because his contract had ended.

Authorities in Moscow and the Soviet Embassy here refused to comment on the expulsions.

Other Soviet sources here also said they knew nothing about the affair. "It is the first I have heard of it," said Eugenio Labenko, the head of TASS news agency in Rome.

The expulsions follow those of four Soviet officials from France also on charges of spying, a decision announced in Paris on Monday. In a tit-for-tat move, Moscow expelled four French diplomats stationed in Moscow.

AFP Cites Soviet Statement

AU051802 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Rome, Feb 5 (AFP) -- Italy has declared two Soviet officials personae non gratae and ordered them to leave the country, the Soviet Embassy said here today in a statement, charging that the expulsions were for "no valid reason".

The Italian Foreign Ministry refused to confirm or deny the expulsions of Soviet Embassy First Secretary Viktor Kopytin, and an Aeroflot official at Rome's Fiumicino airport, Andrey Chelyukhin, who according to informed sources had both been expelled on spying charges.

A reliable source who wished to remain anonymous said that Mr. Kopytin was believed to have already left Italy while Mr. Chelyukhin was packing his bags.

The Soviet Embassy statement did not however say that the two officials had been expelled and also failed to mention that they were accused of spying.

The statement blamed "circles attempting to sabotage Soviet-Italian cooperation" for the expulsions.

Diplomats said here they expected Moscow to retaliate by announcing the expulsions of Italian diplomats.

USSR Expels Two Italians

AU061101 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, Feb 6 (AFP) — Two Italians, a diplomat and an employee of an Italian company, have been expelled from the Soviet Union following the expulsion of two Soviet officials from here yesterday, Italian diplomatic sources said today.

The two Italian men were not identified.

Italy yesterday expelled Viktor Kopytin, a first secretary at the embassy here, and Andrey Chelyukhin, a manager of the Soviet Aeroflot airline, for alleged espionage.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VISIT BY ITALIAN PARTY LEADER

PRAVDA on Natta Speech

PM311111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech by Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, at 28 January Moscow dinner in his honor: "In Honor of the Italian Communist Party Delegation"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev, Dear Comrades:

First of all, I would like to convey to you, and through you to the Soviet Union's Communists and people, cordial and friendly greetings from the Italian Communists, and to express to you ardent gratitude for extending this invitation to me.

Our meeting is taking place at a time in international life which is marked by events that are serious and alarming for the fate of peace, as well as by new hopes.

The recent Geneva summit provided an opportunity to revive the atmosphere of constructive dialogue after many years of acute tension, and also to find a way for specific advancement of the policy of disarmament, detente and cooperation on a worldwide scale.

This way will, of course, be far from easy. It is no simple matter to overcome the complicated obstacles hindering the implementation of a policy of detente. There is, however, no other alternative, and it must be resolutely implemented, because the fate of civilization and all mankind is at stake. We want to recall the persistent and passionate efforts which were made in the spirit of our traditions by Enrico Berlinguer right up to the last days of his life in order to urge all Italian Communists and all democratic and peace-loving forces in our country and all over the world to new and even greater accomplishments for the sake of halting the fatal arms race spiral and embarking on a reduction of the nuclear arms level.

This is why we have repeatedly expressed over the past few months, and express now our lofty assessment of the decisions made by the USSR to introduce a moratorium on nuclear tests and of the important proposals advanced by you, including those made in the last few days, concerning the reduction of strategic arms, the withdrawal of medium-range missiles from Europe, and the affirmation of the prospect that the next millennium will be free of the nightmare of atomic slaughter.

It is wise, therefore, to affirm a policy which also takes into account the needs of the other side, the needs of the other great power -- the United States. Such cooperation once played a decisive role in defeating Nazi fascist barbarism and in saving civilization and democracy.

Italian Communists have raised and still raise the questions of disarmament and peace higher than anything else.

Our party advocates, both in Italy and abroad, a policy of balanced and verifiable disarmament. We are striving to ensure that the Geneva talks adopt real disarmament measures which lead to a substantial reduction of all types of arms on both sides, and particularly to a freezing of medium-range missile installations in Europe, both in the West and in the East, with a view to their further and complete dismantling. An important step would be taken in this direction by the creation of nuclear- and chemical-weapons free zones in NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

We understand the need for a policy ensuring mutual security. But in our view it is becoming increasingly evident that such a policy can only be based on confidence and mutual understanding, on coexistence and cooperation, on military equilibrium reduced to the lowest possible level and excluding either side's pursuit of superiority. As you know, we have not missed a single opportunity to uphold this fundamental policy guideline under any circumstances. This is precisely why today we can reject with total objectivity and firmness the attempts to transfer military rivalry into space. Thus, we have been and are opposed to the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, because it would bring in its wake a new and terrifying arms race. The goals that science sets for itself can and must be different, more noble, and more humane!

There is no doubt that the responsibility and will of the two great powers play a paramount role. It is, however, just as evident that each state, each nation, and each people can make its own independent and original contribution to the solution of the dramatic problems of the contemporary epoch. The mobilization of the broad masses of the people, women, intelligentsia, and youth and of movements of the most diverse ideological, political, and religious orientations is decisively significant for the cause of peace and for the struggle against backwardness, underdevelopment, and hunger.

The Italian Communists' policy is aimed at ensuring that the peoples from both blocs, without renouncing their membership of the corresponding alliance, could put forward their own proposals and initiatives. The European Community in particular can and must make an independent contribution to the solution of the major international problems that are now pending.

Cooperation and the expansion of exchanges between the EEC and CEMA can provide a powerful boost to the development of a new atmosphere of detente and fruitful cooperation in Europe.

The numerous military conflicts taking place in different parts of our world are the cause of profound anxiety for the fate of the detente process. In the course of our conversation we told you our viewpont and stated our position on each one of them. In our view, there can be no situation which justifies military interference by one country against another, no matter what the motives may be, and even less a situation which justifies interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The ongoing conflicts and tensions are sources of grave suffering for the peoples who are their victims and are one of the main causes of instability and insecurity, as well as a permanent threat to the fate of peace all over the world.

Now it is necessary to galvanize efforts and augment initiatives to settle these conflicts and tensions through talks guaranteeing security in these regions, each state's full sovereignty, and every people's right to self-determination.

The international community is also called upon to concentrate its efforts to prevent and defeat any act of terrorism and criminality in the international arena, and also to affirm and uphold the norms of absolute adherence to international law and to peaceful and civilized community among nations. The settlement of existing conflicts and tension on the basis of talks and the resolute struggle against all forms of international terrorism have now become urgent, particularly in the Mediterranean and the Near East, which constitute a region fraught with instability and danger. There can be no way out of this tragedy without recognition of the right to security for all states in the region including Israel, or without recognition of the Palestinian people's right to have their own motherland and state.

Dear Comrade Gorbachev, Dear Comrades,

Our talks are taking place on the eve of important events -- our two parties' congresses. We follow with great attention the preparations for your congress and the innovative initiatives that are part of this process. The prospects and avenues for the development of a vast country like yours, its weight and the role it plays in the world, cannot fail to generate the keenest of interest, particularly among forces advocating social transformations and progress. We know that you are setting yourselves the task of effecting profound changes and transformations in your economy and in your society.

Of course, the more tangible the results, the broader will be the participation of all Soviet working people and Soviet citizens. There can be no substitute for the creative force of democracy.

We wish you complete success in your aspirations, which are aimed at the inauguration of a new and remarkable stage in Soviet society's life.

We in Italy are setting ourselves the task of transition to a new phase -- a phase of reform and regeneration of society and the state. In more general terms, we are struggling to advance the process of socialist transformations, whose prerequisite and base both in Italy and in other developed West European countries are provided by the full development of democracy and the participation of different social and political forces. Following our first teachers, we recalled in our precongress theses that socialism must be a society in which "the free development of each individual is a condition for the free development of all." The alignment and cooperation of various workers movement and left-wing forces are essential for this prospect of the world, for the progress of democracy, and for socialist solutions in West Europe. Our party considers itself an integral part of the European left-wing forces and intends to act in the direction of the reunification of their various components.

Before I conclude, allow me to thank you, Comrade Gorbachev and other Soviet comrades present here, for the kind hospitality and for the conversations held during our visit. Our conversations were distinguished by an atmosphere of cordiality and great frankness on all the questions we discussed. In view of this, I think that it can be said that they were useful and constructive.

We look upon relations between parties of the international workers movement as relations between totally autonomous and independent parties, each one of which expresses its own opinion and policy. The comparison of their experiences, the free and open exchange of opinions, and the mutual respect -- even when differences and noncoinciding positions emerge -- are a prerequisite for their relations of friendship and cooperation.

It is in this spirit and on this basis that we intend to continue to build relations between our two parties, being convinced that this is in the interest not only of Communists but also of all forces of progress and peace, in the interests of the further development of all-around and mutually advantageous relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union and between the Italian and Soviet peoples.

Natta Describes Talks

PM311708 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch: "Broad Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Rome, 30 Jan -- After its visit and talks in Moscow, the Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation headed by A. Natta, PCI secretary general, has returned home. At the airport A. Natta shared his impressions of the trip with journalists. He said that the talks with M. S. Gorbachev ranged widely over problems concerning the two parties, the two countries, and the international situation. Pointing to the open and frank nature of the discussion, A. Natta noted: "We put on record the points in our positions on which we coincide and on which we differ. I think that we took a considerable step forward in understanding each other's positions." A. Natta pointed out that the term "wrench," which is often used in the Italian press, is unsuitable because there was never any "wrench" between the PCI and the CPSU in the ordinary sense of the word. It can only be a question of the independence [avtonomnost] of viewpoints and criticisms which are mutually useful. "This has never prevented contacts between parties such as the PCI and such a great entity of the entire world as the USSR. Breaking off these would be stupid," A. Natta stated, "although some people have been nudging us in that direction." A. Natta, pointing to the PCI's complete autonomy [avtonomiya], stressed that the party's independence [nezavisimost] depends on the party itself. "The PCI has extensive relations with all left-wing forces in Europe and worldwide," he said.

The newspaper L'UNITA, the PCI organ, stresses that pride of place in the talks between M. S. Gorbachev and A. Natta went to the most urgent and acute international problems. "We talked about highly important problems," Natta told journalists, "and primarily about maintaining peace, the danger of a new war, the need for disarmament, and a number of other issues. I want to remind you that the importance of the questions of maintaining peace was not only discussed during the talks. It is also contained in the USSR's recent proposals."

A. Natta dwelt in particular on questions of European security, which "directly interest us." "We discussed for a long time," Natta said, "how to rid the European Continent entirely of medium-range missiles region by region."

"Pointing to the importance of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, the PCI secretary general stressed that "it opened up new prospects," although there is still a difficult road ahead. In is opinion, the USSR has a staunch faith in the possibility of developing a dialogue in order to achieve detente and security and is convinced that not only the USSR and the United States should participate in that dialogue. "Each country can and must make its own contribution," A. Natta said.

TASS REPORTS PROCEEDINGS AT AGCA TRIAL IN ROME

LD041831 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

Hearings have resumed after a three-week break here today at the Rome trial dealing with the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul the Second in May 1981. At the very start of the hearings, prosecuting attorney A. Marini was again trying to cling to the totally exposed "Bulgarian connection". He requested the court that it "profoundly examine" the written testimony of some Turkish mafiosi, who allegedly have information of the "complicity" of the Bulgarians in the plot, which came from Turkey. The court declined the demand of the prosecuting attorney on the grounds that the examination of witnesses had been completed and gave Marini the floor for the speech for the prosecution.

Already the opening part of his speech showed that the prosecution had no convincing facts to prove the guilt of Sergei Antonov and other Bulgarian citizens. A. Marini stressed more than once that this is a very difficult trial and that a whole number of "important" witnesses, including Oral Celik, a terrorist from the Turkish "Gray Wolves" neofascist organization, who is hiding, have not been heard. According to Ali Agca, who shot the pope, Oral Celik was on that tragic day together with him in St. Peter's Square. All this, A. Marini said, has extremely complicated the establishment of truth. During the break between the court session, a number of journalists exchanging views, quite aptly remarked that when speaking about witnesses the prosecuting attorney did not say a word about the conclusions of investigating judge Ilario Martella, who deliberately failed to take into account a number of aspects exposing the "Bulgarian connection" version and took on trust many false claims made by Ali Agca.

At the hearings in court names of some witnesses were mentioned, whose testimony leads to the headquarters of the Western secret services and neofascist circles.

A. Marini passed that over in silence and resorted to a sordid method. He placed on a par Ali Agca, a criminal sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Sergei Antonov, who was slandered by the Turk. The prosecuting attorney was unhappy over the fact that Sergei has for sometime been absent from the count hearings. The same thing, as he said, was repeatedly done by Agca too. But it is well known that physicians diagnosed a sharp deterioration of Sergei Antonov's health, which was undermined by more than three years of detention.

As a TASS correspondent was told by well-known Bulgarian investigator Jordan Ormankov, who is present in court, A. Marini would apparently stick to his charges, which have already more than once been exposed on the course of the hearings, to the very end. I do not believe he will be able to uphold them, J. Ormankov said.

The speech by the prosecuting attorney will take five or six sessions, then the counsels for the defence will be given the floor. The verdict is expected to be passed early in March.

LE MONDE ON FRENCH TRADE MINISTER'S MOSCOW TALKS

PM041227 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Feb 86 p 5

[Dominique Dhombres dispatch: "Mr Beregovoy's Visit to Moscow: France's 'Initial Response' to Gorbachev Plan"]

[Text] Moscow -- Minister of Economy, Finance, and Budget Pierre Beregovoy was received on 31 January in Moscow by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, to whom he delivered a letter from French President Mitterrand addressed to Mr Gorbachev. The message constitutes an "initial response" to the nuclear disarmament plan put forward by the Soviet leader on 15 January, Mr Beregovoy said. On 14 January the USSR ambassador in Paris, Mr Vorontsov, himself handed Mr Mitterrand a letter from Mr Gorbachev outlining the nature of his plan.

The French position is well known and this "initial response" merely reasserts it, Mr Beregovoy said. Paris is in favor of every reduction of nuclear weapons but expects the two major powers to take the first step, in view of the discrepancy that exists between their arsenals and France's or Britain's. Furthermore, France wishes to give priority to the reduction of conventional weapons so as to achieve a real strategic balance, particularly in Europe.

"Our conversation was frank, open, and to the point," Mr Beregovoy said. The French minister also met with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief the CPSU's International Section -- an old acquaintance. There are many rumors in Moscow at the moment of Mr Zagladin's possible promotion during the runup to the 27th congress, which begins on 25 February. Mr Beregovoy gained from his meeting the impression that his interlocutor is very much in favor but gave no more details. It is said that Mr Zagladin could soon replace Mr Ponomarev as head of the party's international section or be given an important government or diplomatic post.

On Thursday Mr Beregovoy was received by Boris Aristov, the new foreign trade minister. He repeated to him Paris' desire -- voiced recently by French Foreign Trade Minister Cresson at the meeting of the French-Soviet Grand Commission -- for an adjustment in the balance of trade between the two countries. The trade deficit against France is still substantial because of the increased supplies of Soviet gas. The minister of economy, finance, and budget urged a diversification of trade, and particularly better access to the Soviet market for French food products, not just wheat.

Mr Beregovoy also spoke of the "confidence" of another of his interlocutors, Viktor Dementsev, the new chairman of the state bank (Gosbank). The latter reckoned the loss of revenue to the Soviet treasury resulting from reduced production and sales of alcohol, following the vigorous antidrink campaign launched some months ago, to be R12 billion a year (the theoretical equivalent of fr120 billion). The Gosbank chairman also expressed concern about the impact of falling oil prices. The collapse of world prices implies a considerable reduction of the USSR's foreign currency earnings, especially since output has been falling over the past 3 years, and this trend could increase over the next 5-year plan (1986-1990).

Mr Beregovoy, who arrived in Moscow Wednesday evening, is due to spend the weekend in Leningrad before returning to Paris Monday.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON INTERCEPTION OF LIBYAN PLANE

LD051822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, a civilian Libyan airliner was intercepted by Israeli air pirates yesterday and forced to land on Israeli territory. All the facts about this airliner, which was traveling from Tripoli to Damascus, were provided for the Israelis from U.S. warships that were taking part in U.S. Air Force and Naval maneuvers which ended recently very near the coast of Libya. The plane was subjected to an illegal examination at a military base in northern Israel. Its passengers were also subjected to a search. According to a report from Israeli radio, the plane and its passengers was allowed to continue its interrupted journey. As a result of a request from the Syrian Government, the UN Security Council has started to discuss Israeli's act of piracy in international airspace in regard to the Libyan civilian airliner which had an official Syrian delegation on board.

Libya Informs Socialist Envoys

LD052151 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, February 5 TASS -- The heads of the diplomatic missions of socialist countries in the Libyan Jamahiriyah were invited to the People's Bureau for External Relations, where they were received by the bureau deputy secretary Daw 'Ali Suwaydan. He informed the ambassadors that on February 4 two Israeli Airforce fighters intercepted in neutral airspace a Libyan commercial aircraft with an official Syrian delegation aboard en route from Tripoli to Damascus and under the threat of the use of force made it land at an Israeli Air Force base. This piratic action constitutes the manifestation of terrorism made a state policy, Daw 'Ali Suwaydan said.

Israel threw down a challenge to the public at large, by demonstrating that it does not intend to consider the norms of international law and is ready to violate the provisions that ensure the safety of flights.

These actions by the Israeli military would have been impossible had it not been for support by the United States, the deputy secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations said. At the present stage joint terrorists acts are masterminded and carried through at full speed within the framework of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. This was the case in October 1985 when U.S. fighters diverted in a gangster manner an Egyptian commercial airliner and when Israeli aircraft launched the barbaric raid on the Tunisian capital.

This time ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet that were moved to the Mediterranean in connection with the provocative manoeuvres off the Libyan coast supplied the Israeli Air Force with the necessary espionage information for intercepting the Libyan aircraft. So, the United States shares with Tel Aviv the entire responsibility for the latter's crimes, Daw 'Ali Suwaydan emphasized. Besides, it was officially announced in the United States that ships of its Sixth Fleet were returning to the area of the Mediterranean Sea, which creates anew the real threat of a U.S. aggression against the Libyan people.

Act Called 'Air Piracy'

PM051714 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column:" "Air Banditry"]

[Text] A new act of air banditry has been committed in the Near East. There are no otherwords to describe it. Judge for yourselves: A passenger aircraft is flying in international air space, not engaged in any illegal activity, giving no reason for force to used against it, and suddenly fighter aircraft swoop down upon it and force it to land at an Israeli military airfield. This is followed by a search of both the aircraft and its passengers, an inspection of passports and belongings....

An ABC-TV correspondent reports that "the Israelis were dismayed at having committed such a crude mistake." What was the mistake? Apparently that G. Habash and A. Jibril, leaders of two Palestinian organizations whom they expected to capture, were not among the passengers. "Dismayed," you see, because they had to let the aircraft go without getting anything for their pains, and not just because an act of air piracy was committed and the norms of international law were crudely trampled. To judge by everything, the latter fact could not have dismayed the Tel Aviv leadership -- for many years now arbitrariness toward the Arabs has been a norm of their behavior rather than an exception to the rule.

Furthermore, this course is intertwined with U.S. policy and practice in the Near East. Let me recall, for example, that on 1 September last year Israeli bombers hit the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The world public was indignant, but the United States took the aggressor under its wing at the United Nations. Later the U.S. Air Force itself attacked an Egyptian passenger aircraft, forced it to land in Sicily, and would have arrested its passengers had the Italian security guards at the airfield not intervened. At that time against the background of universal condemnation, it was the Israeli propaganda that took its transatlantic patron under its wing, singing all kinds of praises for its piratical operation. Not only the similarity but also the coordinated nature of actions by Israel and the United States are particularly visible now. It is well known that U.S. sanctions against Libya came in force 1 February. These sanctions were not backed by even the closet U.S. allies in NATO. But Tel Aviv has delivered! By attacking a civilian aircraft, it has demonstrated once again both its devotion to Washington and its commitment to the policy of crude force. A new act of state terrorism has been committed, which whips up and complicates still further the Near East situation.

Interception Linked to U.S. Actions

LD051457 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The United Nations Security Council is discussing the interception of a Libyan plane by Israel in international airspace. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Solton writes:

A civilian plane of the Libyan airlines was making a routine flight from Tripoli to Damascus. Halfway between Cyprus and Syria it was attacked by Israeli fighter planes. Threatening to use weapons, they made the plane land at a military base in Israel. The passengers, which included an official Syrian delegation, were subjected to a humiliating search. After several hours of delay the plane was allowed to resume its flight. There can be no two opinions about what had happened: this was an act of air piracy. That is how Israel's so-called lawful right to self-defense looks like in practice.

So what is the difference between the Israeli air pirates and ordinary criminals -- the hijackers? Actually, the only difference is that in one case it is lone terrorists who are involved and in the second it is a whole country armed to the teeth with latest American military weapons and hardware. Incidentally, Israel follows the example of its senior partner in (?the) strategic engagement, the United States. It was only recently that American military planes intercepted in international airspace a civilian airliner belonging to an Egyptian company. They, too, threatened to use weapons and made it land at a NATO base in Sicily. And, as it was reported at the time, the Israeli intelligence supplied the Americans with all the necessary information. This time the Americans seem to have paid back that little debt of theirs, although Washington denies it.

It is a fact, however, that American spy planes are constantly present near the shores of Libya. And one more thang: Israel's piratic act is quite in line with the anti-Libyan campaign of blackmail and military threats conducted by Washington. And again the partners in the strategic engagement act together. Newspapers write that the Israeli naval ships will take part in the new provocative naval exercises of the American fleet off Libyan shores and it has emerged that the American fighter planes based on aircraft carriers rehearsed bomb strikes at an Israeli training ground in the Negev desert. It has also been reported that Tel Aviv and Washington mapped out together the targets in Libya which could be hit by bombs and missiles. So Washington and Tel Aviv, which say so many angry words about terrorism, have made terrorism government policy.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR BLAMING TERRORISM ON LIBYA

PM051049 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Viewpoint": "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] U.S.-Israeli games against Libya are being persistently continued. The economic sanctions announced by the United States have come into force. The clearly provocative maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet near the Libyan coast are continuing. The possibility of Pentagon military action spearheaded against Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi continues to be discussed. However, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the United States is not succeeding in its main aim of creating the very atmosphere of total license which would enable it to crush Libya. Just as it did Grenada, for instance.

I recall that U.S. politicians accuse Libya of supporting "international terrorism." They claim, in particular, that there are allegedly 12 (!) special camps on its territory. Those who murdered entirely innocent passengers at Rome and Vienna Airports 27 December 1985 were allegedly trained in them. The training of Palestinian terrorists is led by the same Abu Nidal...

But this is what is known. K. Blecha, interior minister of Austria, a country which suffered from the terrorist act, stated: "There is no evidence that the Libyan authorities supported the terrorist group that operated in Vienna. Both of the terrorists caught by the police stated that they had never been to Libya and were not trained there." So how did they get to Austria? By train, so it is alleged. We recall the date on which a press conference was held at which the Austrian minister spoke, together with his Italian colleague O. Scalfaro incidentally -- 10 January 1986.

The next day T. Brokaw, an NBC anchor in San Francisco, stated: "...The United States has no idea where Abu Nidal is."

On 14 January ABC correspondent (J. McWethy) noted: "Specialists from military intelligence and law and order organs say that the world is now seeing a new type of terrorist operation -- young people aged 20 and above who can unthinkingly shoot women and children, and religious fanatics who consciously commit suicide behind the wheel of a truckload of explosives...The Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon are the main source [ochag] of them."

The appropriate question is: Just where are the camps -- Libya or Lebanon? There is a quite unexpected answer to that question -- Syria! How can one fail to realize that all the talk of Libyan or other terrorist training camps is no more than a cover for the military-political games conducted against Libya by the main participants -- the United States and Israel.

So how did Syria join the list of countries pandering to "international terrorism"? State Department Spokesman B. Kalb, replying to this question, stated 13 January that "the main U.S. aim is to encourage Syria to refrain from supporting terrorism, and to that end we included Syria in the list of terrorist states." How simple it is -- the Syrian Arab Republic has been picked up and put on some list of "terrorist countries"!

At the same time B. Kalb noted: "We are trying to persuade Syria to expel the Abu Nidal grouping completely."

Again the question arises: Where is Abu Nidal, if he is still alive -- Libya or Syria?

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, speaking on CBS TV's "Face the Nation," could not say definitely where the Rome and Vienna terrorists had come from. Then he was asked: "You cannot say? Then, of course, the question arises of the competence of our entire intelligence system in connection with all acts of terrorism. The fact that we were unable to precisely determine the allegiance of these groups, their location, and where Abu Nidal is at any given moment is of serious concern..."

And yet despite the quite obvious inability to confirm the accusations made against Libya, President Reagan last week railed against M. al-Qadhdhafi "for all he was worth."

What if, in the interests of weeding out the truth, we divorce ourselves... from everything linked with the anti-Libyan and anti-Syrian campaign pursued by the United States? Then it will become obvious that we are dealing with highly dangerous and -- in terms of their consequences -- even unpredictable military games aimed at creating a pretext for "punishing" Libya and Syria.

The role of "punisher" is played by those circles in the United States and Israel who do not like the current situation in an Arab world that is seeking and finding true allies against new wars in the region. They want to impose capitulation, to force acceptance of a U.S.-Israeli diktat, and to close people's eyes to the "state terrorism" of Washington and Tel Aviv, by which they plan to resolve their tasks in the Near East and North Africa. Acts of terrorism whose nature has still to be explained are just a cover for implementing U.S.-Israeli military-political games. There is no evidence of Libyan or Syrian complicity in them. I am convinced that, on learning the truth about what happened and on gaining a more accurate grasp of the ulterior motives behind recent events and the futility of trying to prove Libyan and Syrian complicity, the world will reject and condemn this kind of policy as blatantly imperialist and totally alien to the true desire for peace.

LIBYA SUPPORTS GORBACHEV NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD060547 Moscow TASS in English 2354 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 5 TASS -- Libya welcomes the proposals contained in the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the need to terminate any nuclear blasts and prevent the arms race in outer space, which reflect the will of the international community, says a letter addressed by 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for External Relations, to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. It was released here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER MEETS WITH COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

LD060926 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6 (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti-Soviet official talks are scheduled to begin here Thursday between the visiting Oil and Industry Minister of Kuwait Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Athbi and his Soviet counterpart Vasiliy Dinkov concerning various issues in the oil field.

Shaykh 'Ali who arrived here late Wednesday night at the invitation of the Soviet Minister of Petroleum and Industry Vasiliy Dinkov is also scheduled to hold a meeting with the Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Affairs Kostantin Katishov.

Today's agenda includes working groups meetings between the Kuwaiti delegation and the Soviet officials of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry in addition to a visit to the Soviet economic exhibition. The accompanying delegation includes Director of the London-based Kuwait Petroleum International Abd al-Samad al-Awadi, Deputy Chairman of Kuwait Petrochemical Industries Company (PIC) Husseyn al-Jasim, PIC Deputy Managing Director for Marketing Affairs Tawfiq al-Gharabli and PIC Executive Assistant Managing Director for the Eastern Hemisphere Abdallah al-Rumi. Shaykh 'Ali who is here on a week-long official visit, is expected to hold a series of meetings with Soviet officials and discuss with them several issues including bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries.

On arrival at Moscow international airport, Shaykh 'Ali was received by the Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katishov and other officials of the Petroleum industry and the Kuwaiti charge d'affairs in Moscow, Abd al-Latif al-Mawash. Shaykh 'Ali arrived here after attending a meeting in Vienna of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) committee which was convened to review the current situation in the oil market involving the supply and demand position and the drop in oil prices in general.

VISIT TO TUNISIA BY FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONCLUDES

PM041601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Tunis, 29 Jan -- The official visit to Tunisia by a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by Ye.V. Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of culture and chairman of the board of the USSR-Tunisia Friendship Society, has ended.

The delegation was here at the invitation of B. Ben Slama, Tunisian minister of culture and chairman of the Tunisia-USSR Friendship Society.

During its stay in Tunisia, the Soviet delegation was received by Prime Minister M. Mzali and held talks with the country's statesmen. Documents of further developing cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries' friendship societies were signed.

B. Ben Slama spoke highly of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation. The Tunisian-USSR Friendship Society, he said, aims to strengthen and further expand cultural ties with the USSR peoples. We want to become more closely acquainted with Soviet people's lives and their achievements in various spheres of socioeconomic life.

COOPERATION PACT WITH SUDAN SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM031105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of the Sudan for 1986-1987 was signed in Moscow 30 January. It envisages further developing cooperation in the spheres of culture, art, science, education, cinematography, television, radiobroadcasting, health care, sports, and training national cadres.

ALIYEV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH ETHIOPIAN LEADERS

LD051829 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1718 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had meetings on 3 and 5 February with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE], comprising Fikre-Selassie Wogderes, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary general of the Provicional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia; Alemu Abebe, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau chairman of the Central Control Commission of the WPE Central Committee and head of the International Department of the WPE Central Committee; and Nesibu Taye, member of the WPE Central Committee and Socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation handed over a message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of the PMAC, for Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meetings noted with satisfaction the successful development and fruitful nature of the cooperation between the CPSU and the WPE, and the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, and declared themselves in favor of its further expansion. The WPE delegation declared full support by Socialist Ethiopia for the Soviet Union's new peaceful initiatives put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986.

The discussion of topical problems concerning the current international situation, including the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and in other regions, confirmed the likeness of positions and mutual understanding of the sides, which invariably distinguish Soviet-Ethiopian relations. In an exchange of views on questions connected with the situation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the importance of the speediest normalization of the situation in that country, and the inadmissibility of any outside interference in its internal affairs were emphasized.

TASS REPORTS ON ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

LD041833 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Luanda, February 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports:

The situation in Angola remains complex and tense. The enemies of Angola are hatching sinister plans to hamper our advancement on the road of socialist orientation and put an end to the people's revolution in the People's Republic of Angola, said chairman of the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] workers party, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola.

Addressing a mass rally in the capital today on the occasion of the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle against the colonialists, he stressed that the United States reactionary circles, which do not recognize the sovereignty and independence of the People's Republic of Angola, are trying to decide the destiny of the People's Angola and bring to power the "good guy" Jonas Savimbi, who is devoted to them.

The U.S. Administration intends to supply the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs with weapons and ammunition and give them financial aid. All this may lead only to new casualties and sufferings among the Angolan people.

Washington, Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out, is not above any methods of upholding the selfish interests of the racist Republic of South Africa, using methods of pressuring the Angolan Government and trying to make it withdraw the Cuban internationalist force from the country and in the final analysis ensure with the assistance of UNITA and the Pretoria regime the overthrow of revolutionary power in the People's Republic of Angola. The USA is even ready to invade Angola itself. That is precisely why it is doing its utmost in an attempt to prevent the implementation of the U.S. Security Council Resolution 435 on decolonisation of Namibia, being concerned above all with its own strategic interests.

If a new aggression is launched against the People's Republic of Angola, the head of the Angolan state said, we will not hesitate to resort to internationalist aid of our friends and allies. The Angolan people has already more than once given a fitting rebuff to all sorts of imperialism's placemen and stooges. This will also be the sorry destiny of UNITA chief Savimbi, J.E. dos Santos said. Reaction will not pass in Angola, nobody will be able to break our will for true freedom and independence and sidetrack us from the path of socialist orientation, the head of the Angolan state stressed.

ANGOLAN ENVOY TO UN PROTESTS SAVIMBI'S U.S. VISIT

LD290719 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 28 TASS -- Permanent representative of the People's Republic of Angola at the United Nations Elisio de Figueiredo protested against the [words indistinct] by the U.S. Administration for counter-revolutionary units operating in the south of Angola. At a press conference here he stressed that Washington had already supplied up to 300 million dollars to bandit units to stage subversive operations against the People's Republic of Angola. Ringleader of bandit units Jonas Savimbi has turned up in Washington and will be seeking more handouts, Elisio de Figueiredo said. The ringleader of the counter-revolutionaries represents only a handful of bandits who have nothing in common with the Angolan people.

DEVELOPMENT AID AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

PM301139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 28 January, Soviet-Angolan talks were held in the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations with Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), at which questions of expanding and deepening economic cooperation between the USSR and the PRA were discussed.

A number of intergovernmental documents on assisting Angola in the development of its agriculture, livestock breeding, fishery, and public health care were signed.

LIGACHEV, CASTRO ADDRESS THIRD PCC CONGRESS

Ligachev Speech

LD052224 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 5 TASS -- The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] is being held in the Havana Palace of congresses in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere. Its delegates have started discussing the report that was delivered on the first day of the congress by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro. Addressing the congress, they speak with pride about the big and undeniable achievements of the Cuban people which under the leadership of the Communist Party is confidently solving the tasks of socialist construction.

Foreign guests are also addressing the congress. The speech by the head of the CPSU delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev was received with stormy applause. Follows the full text of his speech:

First of all permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on behalf of all Soviet Communists to extend most heartfelt greetings to your party congress. The country of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the homeland of the October Revolution sends its fraternal greetings to the island of freedom.

It is with much attention and friendly interest that we listened to Comrade Fidel Castro's report to the highest forum of Cuban Communists. His report is a major political document and the implementation of its provisions will serve the cause of the Cuban revolution, the cause of socialism.

The high prestige enjoyed by socialist Cuba among the peoples of Latin America and the whole world is the weightiest evidence that the Cuban Communists, all working people of your remarkable country are coping with honour with the tasks in the name of which the victorious Cuban revolution was accomplished 27 years ago.

During one of his conversations with Cuban comrades the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev stressed: "You had to begin virtually from scratch. While now Cuba has a plan economy, an excellent system of education, a streamlined system of state bodies and a militant Marxist-Leninist party. The Cuban society is a mature society".

Your example has shown the whole world that even a small people, on throwing off the fetters of imperialist oppression and relying on the fraternal assistance of socialist countries, of all progressive forces, is capable of defending its independence, the sacred right to shape its destiny itself, without outside interference.

Cuba has demonstrated that the most acute social problems can be successfully solved even in a country that is not rich in resources if its development is subordinated to the interests of the working people and is inspired by the idea of justice.

Cuba is the first state in the Americas where working people rule, where citizens are guaranteed the right to work, to rest and leisure, where access to culture, to a worthy and free life is open to all.

At the same time, listening to the speeches at this congress, we note with satisfaction that Cuban Communists are not resting on their laurels. They view all the accomplishments of people's power first of all as a basis for further work, and speak with openness both about successes and about the shortcomings and problems that are still awaiting their solution. This approach is close and understandable to us, Soviet Communists. It fully accords with the behests of Marx and Lenin who insisted that a revolutionary party is duty bound to approach its entire activity critically. This enables it to avoid stagnation and routine, to move constantly onward.

The economy, as is known, is of key importance for the development of every socialist country. The socialist system opens new prospects of raising the material and cultural standard of the life of people that are beyond the reach of the former economic formations. An effective use of socialism's huge economic potential can be made only if the Communist Party successfully plays its guiding role in society. The 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba convincingly shows that you have a realistic economic strategy, and we wish the Cuban Communists successes in implementing it.

The development of socialist economic integration and participation in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance offer important reserves of the social and economic development of each socialist country. For many years already my country is Cuba's biggest economic partner. During the past five-year period Soviet-Cuban trade turnover approached the quite impressive figure of 34 billion roubles. Our economic ties will become even broader during the current five-year period.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee I want to state with all responsibility that we have fulfilled and will fulfill meticulously and undeviatingly our commitments to Cuba. You can rely on the Soviet Union.

And now, comrades, permit me to inform you briefly about the present-day life of the Soviet people.

Not so long ago the world marked the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. In the past world war Soviet people, guided by the Communist Party, displayed unprecedented heroism and made the decisive contribution to the rout of the Hitlerite invaders who wanted to enslave the whole of mankind. In the post-war years, in conditions of the arms race launched by the imperialists, we had to divert considerable means to defend the socialist gains and uphold peace. Judge for yourselves, comrades. But even in that situation, a situation that, frankly, is not conducive to peaceful construction, my country advanced far along the road of all-round progress. The national income in the USSR has grown almost four-fold during the past 25 years. Socialist democracy has been further developed and socialist law and order have been strengthened. It is impossible to underestimate the fact that we have succeeded in preserving peace during the past decades. We regard as a historic accomplishment the strategic military parity that has been established between the Soviet Union and the United States.

As you know, comrades, the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will soon be convened in Moscow. With what we are approaching the congress? What is characteristic of the political atmosphere in my country?

What matters most, I believe, is the strengthening unity of the party and the people, the spirited, enthusiastic mood of the working masses, the intensive, imaginative work of labour collectives, of all party organisations to fulfil plans of the country's social and economic progress, of qualitatively renovating all aspects of society's life.

Soviet society's economic, scientific and spiritual potential has grown substantially during the past five-year-plan period, in the years between the 26th and 27th Party Congresses.

Yet I will tell you frankly that not everything went smoothly. The process of intensifying production was implemented slowly and lagged behind the planned schedule. Neither could we be satisfied with the rates of economic growth and the state of discipline. Weaknesses in the style and methods of party and state work had surfaced. The solution of a number of ripe problems was drawn out and the study of pressing issues was put off for "afterwards". In short, we could not lull ourselves with achievements, had no right to do that.

A barrier to these negative trends was put up by the April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. It worked out a concept of accelerating the country's social and economic development on the basis of scientific and technological progress and the broad initiative of working people, formulated the party's truly innovative and, I would say, non-standard approaches to the solution of key questions of home and foreign policy. This strategic course was made the bedrock of the pre-congress documents: The new edition of the Party Programme, changes in the CPSU Rules, the guidelines for the social and economic development of the USSR to the end of this century. I would like to stress that all our plans, prospects and targets rest on our society's achievements in all the years of Soviet Government, on what has been accomplished by generations of Soviet people. The work to fulfill the current CPSU Programme, adopted in 1961, was also of much importance in this respect.

In order to fulfil the plans mapped out by the party it is necessary to switch the entire economy to the path of intensification within a short period of time. The measures taken by our party are subordinated to this aim: The restructuring of planning and management, the cadres policy, the strengthening of discipline and the development of the initiative of working people.

In its work the party attaches much importance to scientific and technological progress. The shortest road by which socialist countries are to reach the peaks of science and technology was outlined in the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological cooperation in the period to the year 2000, that was recently adopted by the CMEA countries. The Soviet Union will take part in the fulfilment of this programme with all its resources. And here we firmly intend to abide by the rule: Our achievements must be available to our friends.

In the years that have passed the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries had to solve their creative tasks in a complex, one could even say very tense international atmosphere that originated through the fault of reactionary imperialist forces. In that situation the countries of the socialist community pursued a firm and constructive course that accorded with the interests of all peoples. The concerted efforts of the peace forces did not fail to produce results. The summit meeting in Geneva was a major event of international life. Although the cardinal question of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space was not resolved at the meeting, the joint statement of the leaders of the two world powers that nuclear war should never be unleashed and that neither side will strive to achieve military superiority is of much importance.

I must say with regret that the American Administration is continuing to intensify its efforts to fulfil the aggressive plans of the so called "star wars". The politicians in Washington, who talk so much about a clear sky for mankind, in reality want to literally cram (?it full of) offensive arms.

Washington's actions in respect of regional conflicts are acquiring an increasingly dangerous, risky nature.

The United States arbitrarily interferes in the internal affairs of sovereign states, builds up its direct and indirect military presence there. Yesterday the United States tried to deprive Vietnam of freedom and carried out an intervention against Grenada while today it wants to stifle Nicaragua, cooperates with the regime of apartheid in South Africa, encouraging it to military sallies against neighbours, sustains tension around Afghanistan and threatens sovereign Libya.

It is against the nature of socialist countries to want to appear in the role of unasked-for benefactors of other countries. It is our belief that every people has the right to choose its own road of development. But we have never been indifferent to the plight of others nor will we ever be. Soviet people have been and remain loyal to the principles of internationalism. We solidarise with the peoples of Nicaragua, Angola and other countries upholding their independence in the struggle against imperialist aggression. The Soviet people, just as all those who cherish the cause of freedom and independence, pay tribute to the internationalism of our Cuban brothers who are helping the working people of many countries in arranging and conducting their matters as they themselves see fit.

The Soviet Union's sympathies are entirely on the side of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which for various reasons, and first of all because of plunder by colonialism and neocolonialism, have lagged in their economic development and are now trying to overcome this lag.

The question of war and peace is the main, fundamental problem of our time. The Soviet Union holds that inter-state relations should be strictly based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, on unconditional respect for the security interests of all states - big, medium and small. This historic task is served by the comprehensive Soviet plan of peace and disarmament set forth in the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. To approach by the year 2000 a world free of nuclear, chemical and all other types of weapons of mass annihilation, to rid mankind of the constant fear for its future, to switch to peaceful needs the tremendous means that are now being squandered on the arms race -- such is the noble, truly humane aim of these new Soviet initiatives.

Being guided by the interests of improving international relations the Soviet Union extended to March 31 the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests that we introduced in August of last year. To this day the American Administration has not yet responded to this example of political goodwill. The time of words is passing. The world expects actions.

Practical measures to stop the arms race would create new possibilities for overcoming the economic backwardness of Asian, African and Latin American countries. We vigorously support Cuba's principled statements against the fettering of developing countries by the usury capital of the United States, other imperialist countries and transnational corporations. This is a new channel of international plunder, one could call it "financial colonialism". The Soviet Union resolutely comes out for restructuring international economic relations on just principles.

The Cuban revolution raised the banner of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. You have confidently carried this banner through all trials. We are convinced that the decisions of the 3rd Congress of Cuban Communists will open new broad prospects before the country. In your noble struggle for the bright future of your country you can count, as always on the Soviet people's fraternal support.

Long live the Communist Party of Cuba!

Long live the cause of peace and social progress!

Castro Remarks Noted

LD060010 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 5 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, delivering a report to the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, has stressed that the five years following the 2nd party congress were, undoubtedly, a period of fruitful creative work of the Cuban people and successes of the revolution. This period was, probably, one of the most successful and fruitful five-year periods.

The average growth of the gross public product amounted to 7.3 per cent, considerably surpassing the planned five per cent. Industrial production grew by 8.8 per cent. Labour productivity increased by 5.2 per cent annually during the five-year period. It accounted for 74 per cent of the production growth. Individual consumption grew by 2.8 per cent a year while that from social funds by 7.1 per cent. The average monthly wage increased by 26.4 per cent over the five-year period.

The speaker then touched upon in detail on the development of various branches of the national economy. The production of sugar, he said, has grown over the five years by 12.2 per cent as compared with the previous period. A stable annual output of this product at a level of about eight million tons was achieved. The indicator, unfortunately, will be much lower in 1986 because of last year's prolonged drought and the serious damage inflicted by "Kate" hurricane.

A considerable part of the report dealt with the coming five-year period. Fidel Castro pointed out that an annual rate of economic growth at a level of approximately five per cent had been mapped out for 1986-1990. "Notwithstanding the unfavourable international situation, we can set such tasks before ourselves, taking into account the nature of our economic relations with the countries of the socialist community", he emphasized. "An average annual export growth rate will be five per cent and that of import only 1.5 per cent".

The effectiveness of the national economy is to be achieved mainly resultant of a rise in labour productivity the average annual rate of which will be approximately 3.5 per cent. The organisation of labour will be refined resultant of spreading the practice of setting up permanent comprehensive teams and developing their operation on a self-supporitng basis.

The implementation of scientific and technical programmes which have been worked out for the guidance of scientific efforts will be started in the new five-year plan period. They will concentrate on the solution of the most important strategic tasks of the national economy.

Touching upon the state of affairs in the world, Fidel Castro pointed out that the international situation in the past five years had been among the most tense and complex in the entire post-war period. It was notable for a growing threat to peace and for a real danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war in the conditions of the acutest economic crisis of the capitalist system, the crisis the disastrous consequences of which have been felt by Third World countries.

U.S. imperialism, the Reagan administration, in particular, bears the entire responsibility for the aggravation of the international situation, the Cuban leader emphasized. The U.S. Administration's foreign-policy course has assumed a dangerous character and is based on militarist concepts and on the intimidation of the U.S. public with an alleged "Soviet threat".

All this underlies a theory about a need for military superiority as the only guarantee of the defence of what the advocates of the course refer to as U.S. "interests".

The U.S. Administration has put pressure on its European NATO allies and on Japan to make them join this policy. Thus, implementing new and increasingly costly arms projects, the U.S. Government began to site in Europe 572 medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. All that reached culmination when the "star wars" programme was put forward.

The ominous course of U.S. foreign policy is being blocked to a considerable extent by the unshakable determination of the Soviet Union and of other countries of the socialist community to preserve peace, by resolute counter-actions by the progressive forces of Europe and of the whole world and by stout resistance of all revolutionary movements and Third-World countries.

The leadership of the CPSU has repeatedly come forward with clear-cut, bold and flexible proposals with a view to preserving peace and curbing the arms race. Thereby the United States Administration with its aggressive policy was deprived of the initiative, owing to which President Ronald Reagan, who had previously stated his unwillingness to negotiate with the USSR, had to agree to the summit in Geneva and to talks with Mikhail Gorbachev.

In Geneva, there appeared a hope for changes which could lead to greater mutual understanding which, in its turn, would promote serious steps to achieve detente and to ensure peace.

On January 15, this year, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, in accordance with the principled line and position taken at the meeting in Geneva, put forward a programme of action for a period ending in the year 2000. The programme envisages complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. Never before has such a categorical, resolute and concrete proposal been advanced ever since the emergence of this formidable mass-destruction weapon which has turned into a nightmare for the whole of mankind. The Soviet programme has met with universal approval.

Speaking of the situation in Latin America, the Cuban leader emphasized that the disgraceful occupation of the small Caribbean state of Grenada became a dramatic example of a reversion to the "big stick" policy which the Reagan administration tries to pursue on a world-wide scale. The USA sent powerful military forces to the island, exercising in practice the functions of a world policeman. All this is done, as has been earlier the case in Guatemala, Santo Domingo, in Vietnam, and other countries, on the plea of defence of democracy in the world and of U.S. security. Nicaragua and its young Sandinista revolution constitute the most vivid example of a comeback of the days of the imperialist "stick and carrot" policy. The present administration of the United States has set itself the aim of destroying the Sandinista revolution and of making it capitulate and accept conditions which are being imposed by the United States.

Nicaragua lives in the conditions of war which is being financed by the Pentagon and the CIA. They wage it through an army of hirelings whose bases are located in Honduras and Costa Rica.

However, the wheel of history cannot be turned backwards. The steady and courageous resolve of the Sandinistas not to retreat has become an obvious proof that the Cuban revolution is not an exception and that no power, however mighty, can impose its will upon a revolution which can defend itself. The Sandinista revolution, which bears the burden of economic hardships caused by war, which every day mourns over its killed sons and daughters and which, nevertheless, is firm in its determination to build a new independent democratic Nicaragua standing on the principles of nonalignment and pluralism, is holding out in spite of everything.

From the very outset Cuba came forward with an unlimited support for the Sandinista revolution. The dispatch of Cuban teachers, physicians, builders, as well as military advisers to that country is a modest manifestation of our solidarity. Cuba also took part in the search for a settlement of the Central American conflict through talks. The United States should abandon aggressive actions against the people of Nicaragua. Otherwise, to demand that Nicaragua assume any obligations would mean to demand capitulation of the Sandinista revolution during talks and renunciation of the country's sovereignty and independence.

The crisis which has shaken the economies of Latin America and Caribbean countries, Fidel Castro went on to say, has thrown the region back to the 1977 level in per capita output. From 1980 to 1985 the average annual growth of the Latin American economy was negligible -- only 0.5 percent in per capita terms. The rate of inflation grew 5.9 times over. The external indebtedness of Latin America and the Caribbean amounted to 368,000 million dollars in 1985. This year alone, Latin American counties have remitted 35,900 million dollars to foreign capitalists in repayment of interest. Latin America and the Caribbean are the region with the world's greatest debt.

When we put forward a thesis about its being impossible to repay the debt, we base ourselves on irrefutable calculations and arguments. The formula which is being suggested by Cuba is simple, understandable and quite practicable: the government of developed creditor countries should take upon themselves the Third-World debt to the banks of their countries. The 12 per cent of money which is now spent for military purposes should be used to repay the debt.

It should be added that a mere cancellation of the debt will not resolve the deep crisis of Third-World countries. What is needed is a new international economic order which has already been endorsed by the United Nations and which would put an end to inequitable exchanges, to protectionism, to dumping, to usurious interest rates, and to monetary machinations on the part of several developed capitalist powers.

The United States tries to count on the policy of force in Africa, in the Middle East, and in Asia but is suffering a fiasco there as well. The U.S. threats to Libya and the blockade of that country are creating an atmosphere of uncertainty in the Mediterranean and in the north of Africa. In the Middle East, the outcome of the U.S. actions to consolidate Israel's position is that no solution has been found to dramatic problems in Lebanon. On the whole, the situation in the region remains tense and difficult.

Fidel Castro took a favourable view of the positive approach of the People's Republic of China (PRC) to important matters of international life. The PRC's course towards achieving universal peace, its obligation as a nuclear power not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and its condemnation of the U.S. "star wars" plans and support for the developing countries' demands in the field of international economic relations are part of the approach, the speaker pointed out, The process of delegation exchanges is developing, and the general attitude of mind in relations with the USSR is improving. All these are positive phenomena which should be welcomed.

Nevertheless, the members of our Party know that, despite the appropriate level of inter-state relations with China, there still remain some positions of the Communist Party of China on vitally important matters of international politics which have no and cannot have anything in common with ours -- such as, for example, hostility with regard to Vietnam, and aggressive actions against that country which in its heroic struggle against imperialism shed blood for the independence of all Third-World peoples as well. We hope that the day will come when this hostility, which darkens relations between Cuba and China and which prevents their improvement, will disappear.

A decisive role in the activities which our party has launched in the international arena these years belongs to the development and strengthening of ties which bring us together with the communist parties of the whole world and particularly with the parties of the countries of the socialist community, of which we are a member. To us, the cohesion of the communist movement with full mutual respect and freedom of opinion of each of its members is an important factor in the struggle for the development of socialism and for the realisation of a common strategy of peace and progress. The role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the accomplishment of this historic task is well known to everyone.

In our relations with developed capitalist countries we were guided by the policy of ordinary exchanges and mutually beneficial cooperation based on mutual respect regardless of the nature of social system. Cuba positively assesses the fact that in the period under review the U.S.-proclaimed course towards the establishment of a complete economic and financial blockade with regard to our country did not find response either in the European Economic Community or in Japan.

Touching upon relations with the United States, the speaker pointed out that the present U.S. Administration from the very outset took up an extremely aggressive attitude with regard to Cuba, which led to an intensification of the economic blockade and to a still greater, as compared with the previous administrations, toughening of measures which interfere with its normal trade and financial activities. Statements were shamelessly made about the elaboration of new plans for a military aggression and for subversive actions against the republic. With unheard-of impudence the United States continued to intrude into Cuba's air space.

Our party is again stating at this congress that Cuba, as has already been pointed out many times, does not refuse to sit down at the negotiating table in order to discuss the protracted conflict with the United States and to achieve peace and an improvement of relations between the two countries. We hold that this would promote an improvement of the political climate in the region and would also influence to a certain extent the political situation in the world. But such talks should be held on the basis of full respect for our country without the slightest encroachment upon its independence. This will become possible only when the United States will come to a decision to conduct serious talks with us and will be ready to hold them in the spirit of equality, mutual benefit and the fullest mutual respect.

CASTRO REPORTS 'PROVOCATIVE' SR-71 FLYBY

LD060833 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 6 TASS -- A U.S. supersonic spy plane, SR-71, made a provocative flyby of Cuba's territory Wednesday without entering its air space, Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, said at the current party congress here.

LIGACHEV MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT

LD052313 Moscow TASS in English 2254 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 5 TASS -- On Tuesday Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, the head of the SNLF [Sandinist National Liberation Front] delegation. The meeting passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

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REAGAN SAYS ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT ABANDON SDI

LD062227 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 6 TASS -- President Reagan said today that his administration would not abandon the "star wars" programme. Speaking in Washington, the American President declared that "we have some of America's top scientific minds researching defensive systems that might someday help mankind leave behind the threat of nuclear devastation."

According to many influential experts, however, the implementation of the programme will enhance, rather than diminish the threat of an all-out catastrophe.

Washington is planning to double allocations for the programme in the 1987 financial year as against this year.

TIME 'RUNNING OUT' FOR MORATORIUM DECISION

LD061636 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 6 Feb 86

["Moratorium on Nuclear Testing -- Time Running Out" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: It is now five weeks after the USSR has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts for another three months.

That decision, dictated by the Soviet Union's unwavering commitment to peace, has been hailed by world public opinion. It has attested to the sincerity and seriousness of the Soviet intentions in the field of disarmament and to the readiness of the USSR to start acting practically as soon as possible to rid mankind of fear of the nuclear threat.

The significance of the Soviet statement that such a moratorium will remain in effect also beyond the announced deadline if the United States also discontinues nuclear testing is hard to overestimate. It is perfectly obvious that if the United States joins the moratorium, this will reliably close the channels for upgrading nuclear arms and developing new kinds of such weapons. In other words, an end to testing is an important practical step on the road to eliminating nuclear weapons.

Over the six months that have passed since the initial decision on the moratorium, in effect from Hiroshima day on August 6, the Soviet Union has strictly honored its unilateral commitment. People all over the world demand that Washington follow the noble example of the USSR and also renounce nuclear explosions.

The renewed Soviet moratorium expires on March 31. But the United States is in no hurry with a reply, although at the summit meeting in Geneva the American side agreed about the need for restraint in the military field.

Having extended its moratorium for another three months, the USSR gave the United States extra time to accept the Soviet initiative. It is natural enough, however, that the Soviet Union cannot display unilateral restraint indefinitely.

Whereas previously the opponents of an end to nuclear explosions claimed the absense of reliable means of verification, now such claims appear just an anachronism.

Should the United States agree to stop all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said in a statement, appropriate verification of compliance with the moratorium would be fully ensured by national technical means as well as through international procedures, including on-site inspections whenever necessary. The Soviet Union invites the United States to reach agreement to this effect.

The declaration of a Soviet-U.S. moratorium, for which there is every possibility given that Washington has the political will for it, would be the best way to start 1986, the International Year of Peace.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SESSION HELD IN GENEVA

Session Opens

LD041053 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 4 TASS -- A regular session of the conference on disarmament opened here today. The delegation of 40 states are to consider such important items as nuclear disarmament, an end to nuclear tests, a ban on chemical weapons, etc. The conference, as many participants point out, has gathered in a more favorable atmosphere, which is associated first of all with the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Much attention is being given to the new Soviet proposals which were set out in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In a message to the participants in the session, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar has emphasized that by elaborating concrete measures in the field of arms contribution to the International Year of Peace.

Conference Tasks Reviewed

LD031843 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 3 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reporting: The new Soviet peace initiatives offer a bountiful opportunity for intensifying the work of the Geneva conference on disarmament that is to open its annual session here Tuesday. In the opinion of many observers and experts who monitor the activities of the conference, what is needed now to de-block the mechanism of the negotiations which has been getting nowhere for quite a number of years is a positive response -- first and foremost -- on the part of the United States.

The Geneva conference on disarmament is an important forum engaged in the drafting of treaties and agreements dealing with disarmament and arms limitation. The conference has a permament membership of 40 states, including eight socialist countries, ten capitalist nations and a big group of neutral and nonaligned states, including India, Mexico, Cuba, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sweden, Yugoslavia and others. Another important factor is that all the five nuclear-weapon powers -- the United States, the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France and China -- participate in the work of the conference.

For many years now the agenda of the Geneva conference on disarmament has included such issues as the termination of the nuclear arms race in many aspects, the prohibition of chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation, the prevention of nuclear war, the attainment of a general and complete disarmament and from not so long ago -- the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The group of socialist countries and a number of neutral and nonaligned states have put forward proposals on the entire complex of those issues with a view of devising practical measures to curb the arms race, promote international peace and security. However, progress turns on the reluctance of the United States and its closest NATO allies to conduct serious business-like negotiations.

The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly urged the participants in the Geneva conference on disarmament to set in motion the process of consideration of all problems of paramount importance, especially taking account of the fact that 1986 has been declared an International Peace Year. The world public hopes that the "Geneva spirit" which made itself felt during the November meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan can and should find its concrete expression in the work of the Geneva conference as well.

Announcing the new wide-scale Soviet peace initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace and improving the international situation Mikhail Gorbachev said in his January 15 statement: "Each state, large or small, socialist or capitalist, has an important contribution to make... no task is more urgent, more noble and humane, than uniting all efforts to achieve this lofty goal."

The participants in the Geneva conference on disarmament can contribute to the fulfilment of that task. The work of the session the first part of which is to last for 12 weeks will demonstrate if they are prepared for that.

SHUTTLE EXPLOSION HIGHLIGHTS SDI RISKS

'Complex Business'

PM061335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel M. Rebrov article: "Echo of the Tragic Explosion; About the Challenger Disaster; Investigation Continues; American People's Grief and a Secret Pentagon Directive"]

[Excerpt] During the week of mourning, the defense secretary demanded in his usual easygoing manner that "persistence should not be relaxed" in implementing preparations for "star wars."

Needless to say, the Pentagon chief's statements sounded blasphemous to millions of Americans. Robert Bowman, director of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, stressed that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" that is being expedited by the President envisages the deployment in space of hundreds of "platforms," satellites, and other systems crammed with computer-controlled laser, particle beam, and nuclear weapons. This bundle of death is getting out of man's control. And therein lies the chief danger.

Imagine, Bowman said, that Challenger had blown up in orbit at a time when numerous arms systems had been deployed in space. Who would be able to tell if the cause of the explosion had been a "technical accident" or if it had been destroyed by an antisatellite laser cannon? Today many people are expressing this alarm for the fate of peace. In connection with the Challenger disaster there are mounting calls for the need for a more realistic and sober approach to Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The tragedy in the skies over Florida has again demonstrated the danger of the course of space adventures. It is clear to all sensible people that ridding the planet of the terrible burden of nuclear arms, as was stated in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is inconceivable without stimultaneously removing the danger threatening mankind from space.

Yes, space is tough and still conceals many dangers. Cosmonauts and astronauts themselves admit that their work is difficult and risky and that it requires a high level of professionalism. John Glenn -- the first American to orbit the earth -- stated at this tragic time that "there is no room for the elements of a publicity show in this extremely dangerous business."

There really must be no propaganda trickery. Americans criticized the flamboyant campaign that was the result of the competition sanctioned by the President among more than 11,000 teachers for a "trip into space." There is also a great deal of talk about the 500 people who are vying for the right to be the first journalist in space. A nasty taste is also left in the mouth by such hardly appropriate details as the following: The cost of the program to train the teacher Christa McAuliffe for the flight was $75,000 and before the launch her life was insured for $1 million.

Official circles avoid talking about the cost of servicing and overhauling reusable shuttles. And an increasing veil of secrecy is being drawn over the events of 28 January. However there is a precise figure for the cost of Challenger -- $1.2 billion. "The development and first phase of the use of the space transport system," Professor J. Van Allen of the University of Iowa reported, "has cost the taxpayer $30 billion."

The fact that space programs require more and more spending is entirely explicable. It is a complex business. And highly difficult too. The question is whether those efforts are channeled into good or evil. The U.S. astronaut Edgar Mitchell expressed the following thought: "We must find a constructive spirit of cooperation in order to exploit powerful space technology exclusively for peaceful purposes. We must be very vigilant and ponder to what end we work in space and to what end we carry out our scientific research."

One can only agree. I must recall that this appeal was voiced by Soviet people in October 1957, the very day that the space age started.

Computer Unreliability Demonstrated

LD041258 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 4 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

A White House spokesman has expressed feigned surprise and even indignation over the fact that media reports and comments on the disaster of the space shuttle Challenger point to the dangers of the "star wars" programme. He voiced his anger at the Soviet press comments on the accident, accusing the USSR of showing a "very callous approach."

Haven't they in the White House noticed that reports and comments of this kind, based on conclusions by experts, have appeared not only in the Soviet press, but also in the American media, in newspapers and magazines all over the world. The point at issue is that the Challenger disaster, as it is acknowledged by authoritative specialists and scientists, demonstrated the extreme unreliability of computer technology. It is computers which are to control and direct sophisticated systems of space armaments that are intended for deployment in outer space in line with the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative."

The experts and commentators who thus displeased the White House proceed from the irrefutable fact that if computer-controlled systems are placed in orbit, no one can rule out a possibility of computer breakdown or response to a false signal, which will trigger off the systems trained on targets on earth with all ensuring disastrous consequences.

In the United States, the warnings were issued by WASHINGTON POST analyst Mary McGrory, director of the Washington-based Institute for Space and Security Studies Robert Bowman, director of the Centre for Defence Information Admiral (Retired) Gene LaRocque, and many others. Moreover, the possibility was acknowledged in a report drawn up by the Pentagon-assigned commission of experts and scientists monitoring SDI progress.

DEFENSE NEWS, for instance, which is an American weekly, by the way, points out that such acknowledgements and warnings are not in the least groundless. The weekly published an article on February 3, saying that shuttle missions are directly linked with the implementation of the "star wars" programme. Before the Challenger disaster, the weekly writes, at least two shuttle flights had been planned that were to have carried out experiments wholly devoted to the SDI effort.

The weekly quotes Pentagon officials as indicating that despite the disaster, the U.S. Department of Defence is fully resolved to go ahead with the rapid realization of its programmes on the military use of outer space, including SDI.

Who then shows callousness? The experts and commentators who, while expressing sorrow over the death of seven astronauts, stress the fact that the implementation of the "star wars" programme is fraught with a global catastrophe and, therefore, demand that weapons be kept out of space? Or those who are exploring every opportunity to boost the programme, displaying readiness to continue risking not only the lives of astronauts but also the fate of all of mankind? The latest developments and logic itself irrefutably prove the correctness of the latter assumption.

'Eye-Opener' to SDI Danger

LD031618 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The causes for the disaster of the space shuttle Challenger and for the death of its crew are being cleared up. Details from our commentator Yuriy Solton and this is what he writes:

The Challenger tragedy witnessed, thanks to television, by scores of millions of people, have set many people to serious thinking. American space hardware, advertised as the most perfect in the world, has proved to be not so perfect. The triple back-up safety system that operated in the computer-crammed Challenger failed to work. Even greater disaster was barely averted when the solid fuel boosters of the shuttle were falling on populated areas. They were destroyed from the ground just in the nick of time.

Now picture to yourself what might have happened if the space shuttle had carried on board a combat laser unit activated by a nuclear explosion. Yet it's with the help of exactly such spaceships, space shuttles, that Washington plans to test and to put into orbit laser and other weapons under the "star wars" program. The Challenger disaster has served as an eye-opener for many people to the danger of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which can jeopardize the life of who nations, even of the entire humanity, if its complicated computer systems malfunction.

Now what has been official Washington's reaction to such a warning? The Pentagon has hastened to declassify its new long-term defense directive calling the SDI the highest priority. A deputy United States defense secretary, Richard Perle, did not think the Challenger disaster would have any negative effect on the work under the SDI program. United States Vice President George Bush said his country would never renounce the SDI at the arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

The newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES has reported that the draft federal budget for the next fiscal year, prepared by the White House, contains over 50 percent higher spending on preparations for the "star wars" to the tune of $4.3 billion. As you can see, Washington refuses to contend with the danger posed by the "star wars" program to all nations.

SOVIET EXPERTS EVALUATE NEW ARMS INITIATIVE

LD041735 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Passages in quotes spoken in Russian fading into English translation]

[Excerpts] The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on how to bring about nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 has evoked keen international interest.

In the following program you can hear experts' opinions on the Soviet proposals. The Soviet experts are Dr Grigoriy Khozin, disarmament specialist Lev Semeyko, and correspondent of the daily PRAVDA, Vladimir Bolshakov. First here is Lev Semeyko.

[Semeyko] "Originally there was talk about limiting nuclear arms, then about limiting and reducing them. It was proposed that these actions be carried out to rid humanity of the nuclear menace and yet the final goal was in a foggy future. Under the Soviet plan nuclear arms are to be limited, reduced, and ultimately, scrapped altogether in specific time limits binding on all parties to the process, in stages. The proposals affect the armaments of all the five nuclear powers and every one of them can see the role it has to play and the things it has to do, and the deadlines too. This is an elaborate mechanism, an integral mechanism for eliminating the nuclear threat."

[Announcer] What are Dr Grigoriy Khozin's views about the Soviet statement?

[Khozin] "It seems to me that this document is a philosophical basis for the activities not only of this country, which have been unchanged, but also the activities of all countries. The basic principle is this: Don't try to seek solutions to your problems in developing new weapons and expanding your arsenals, but try to look for ways of ridding the world of weapons. The threat is too great. The world needs to learn new thinking and new action."

[Announcer] The Soviet plan for nuclear disarmament does provide for abandoning stereotypes and rigid old mentality. Now isn't it the greatest task that's facing the human race?

[Khozin] "It goes without saying that it's much more difficult to pursue a consistent policy for attaining humanitarian ideals, as the Soviet Union does, than to whip up the arms race. Might is right is a formula that does not require political wisdom. The caveman had to live with big sticks, but we can't live forever side by side with nuclear weapons and extol them as a guarantee of peace and well-being and at the same time speak of the need to get rid of them. Certainly, changing mentality is one of the most difficult problems, but the Soviet Union is showing how this can be done. It has prolonged its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 31 March. The Soviet plan for scrapping nuclear arms does not dodge very complicated and at times delicate issues such as verification, the participation of third countries, or regional security. It's open for all. It calls for searching for solutions to all difficult problems."

[Announcer] The Soviet Union and the United States are the largest nuclear powers so the solution of these problems depends largely on them. How has the United States reacted to the Soviet plan for nuclear disarmament? Vladimir Bolshakov.

[Bolshakov] "Unlike previous times, the reaction of the West, including the United States, has been positive on the whole. The plan has not been rejected out of hand and has not been branded as mere propaganda. President Reagan has said that the statement is being carefully studied and this is the first time the Soviet Union has proposed eliminating nuclear weapons altogether. Now I'm afraid that the Soviet Union proposed destroying nuclear weapons back in 1946. In their comments on the President's remarks, especially his appreciation of this proposal, American newspapers have interpreted this as a sign that the President is no longer a captive to his own bellicose rhetoric or of this rhetoric by his aides, as it happened in the past, though some of the presidential aides have not really abandoned their flair for anti-Soviet rhetoric. They can't evade, any more, serious discussion of nuclear disarmament and the nonmilitarization of space. The Soviet statement not only shows how nuclear arms can be phased out, although they constitute the greatest danger now. There are other dangerous weapons of mass destruction and the statement outlines a concrete plan of how to scrap chemical weapons and prevent the development of new means of destruction. It is proposed that these problems should be solved alongside the regional problem."

[Announcer] Now it stands to reason that if there's a program like this it should be necessary to begin drafting agreements without delay. Here again is Vladimir Bolshakov.

[Bolshakov] "Nobody is going to deprive the Western countries of the right to consider the Soviet proposal. So far no specific answer has been given, but some politicians in the United States and in the NATO leadership have been speculating that nuclear disarmament will not be in the West's best interests and that deterrent is the best guarantee to prevent war. Of course, this is warped logic."

[Announcer] But it's quite widespread in the West. Can it be that nuclear arms do guarantee security? Lev Semeyko.

[Semeyko] "The logic of the West is this: Nuclear arms have kept the peace for the past 40 years. But has it been a truly secure peace or simply the absence of war? It was only after the Soviet Union developed its own nuclear arms that there appeared a balance of strength, followed by a peace based on the fear of mutual destruction. But as long as there are nuclear arms which are modernized all the time there will be doctrines drawn up about using them. (?It be) enough to remember such American doctrines as a limited nuclear war, a preventive nuclear strike, a first strike, a protracted nuclear war, and others. Scientists and strategists are racking their brains on how nuclear weapons can be used and this may indeed happen sooner or later. Nuclear arms cannot be regarded as an insurance against war. They are too dangerous. The same applies to conventional weapons. Their level must be reduced all the time because a race in conventional arms may lead to a situation in which conventional weapons can become as destructive as nuclear weapons."

[Announcer] And now Vladimir Bolshakov.

[Bolshakov] "Humanity is dreaming of getting rid of nuclear arms. Many politicians have spoken of this dream in some way or another and President Reagan also referred to it in (?his) "star wars" speech in March 1983. But the Soviet proposals are much more attractive than this program to eliminate nuclear arms by developing a new type of arms, the "star wars" arms. Under the Soviet plan a trillion or more dollars will not have to be spent on SDI as a means of scrapping nuclear arms, nor does it go beyond the present-day technical capabilities."

[Announcer] The Soviet plan calls for removing the greatest danger to humanity over the next 15 years and for solving thousands of other intractable problems. But is it a feasible plan? Lev Semeyko.

TEXT [Semeyko] "It is feasible. I (?will) refer to President Reagan. When he heard of the Soviet proposal he said: Why not disarm further, let's disarm further. Let the United States propose its own plan for destroying nuclear arms even sooner, say, by 1990. The United States and the Soviet Union possess more than 90 percent of all nuclear arms. If they agree to disarm this would be a realistic situation indeed. Britain, France, and China say that if the Soviet Union and the United States cut down on their nuclear potentials, they will be ready to join in a multilateral process of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet plan suggests that at first the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their arsenals on a bilateral basis, which means that the process can then become multilateral. The Soviet program is feasible also because it complies with the demands of the lesser nuclear powers."

'RADICAL' REVIEW OF SDI'S EFFECTS REQUIRED

PM031207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Final article of three under the rubric "What is SDI?" by L. Semeyko: "Undermining Security"]

[Text] The U.S. refusal to give material form by means of concrete decisions and deeds to the task of preventing the arms race in space places the fate of international security under a serious threat. The time factor is especially important now, particularly in the context of the Soviet proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth within 15 years. The deeper the Pentagon falls into the chasm of militarizing space, the harder it will be to stop and even harder yet, to reverse the wheel of the space arms race and the interrelated nuclear arms race. And the more important it becomes to find a constructive solution — at the present stage — to the problems of security, which are the determining factor in Soviet-U.S. relations and international relations as a whole.

The U.S. leadership continues to claim that SDI will somehow strengthen security. The latter will no longer be based on the "balance of fear" of mutual nuclear destruction, but rather on the impossibility of achieving that destruction because of the existence of an untestable "nuclear umbrella." This is presented as virtually an innovative approach to strengthening security. But in the nuclear age this is the greatest deception.

First. An innovative approach to safeguarding security under modern conditions cannot be based on the priorities of the arms race or the buildup of strength. Everything has its limit. All reasonable limits to the buildup of the arsenals of war were passed long ago. It has become senseless to raise those limits in view of the ability we now have to destroy each other many times over. But it is even more senseless to try to get rid of the threat of that manifold destruction by a further stockpiling of the mountains of weapons. The saying "to fight fire with fire" is inapplicable to the security sphere. The sparks which that would inevitably produce may well kindle a world conflagration.

A truly innovative approach would be to reject the Stone Age thinking transferred to the nuclear age which envisages holding a heavier nuclear rock in one hand and a thicker space shield in the other. For the sake of preserving peace it is necessary to overcome the spontaneous elements of the nuclear race and rise above national egoism, tactical considerations, disputes, and discords in a readiness to halt nuclear confrontation by the end of the 20th century, in a readiness to really abandon the ambitious dreams of military superiority and be guided by the principle of having enough arms for defense purposes, and in accepting the idea of rejecting the first useof nuclear weapons, while it still exists.

LAST LINE

Second. The solution of security problems in the nuclear age is inconceivable if its aim is to satisfy just one set of national interests, for all their undoubted importance. What is new in the present-day military-political situation is that it is no longer possible, as it once was, to strengthen "one's own" security at the expense of the "other side's." The opposite will happen: security -- "one's own," the "other side's," and thus, world security -- will be reduced. There will be inevitable countermeasures of a military character and an increase in tension with the threat of its developing not just into war, such as there has been around 15,000 times in mankind's history, but into a war leading to universal annihilation. Thus, one should not pin one's hopes on strengthening "one's own" security by creating an antimissile shield in space. From this viewpoint, too, as M.S. Gorbachev stated at the Geneva meeting, if the United States had less security than the Soviet Union this would not be of benefit to us since it would lead to distrust and would engender instability. It is quite clear that an analogous approach from the United States to the USSR's security is also needed here.

But that is what Washington does not realize. There is more than enough evidence of that based on many factors and facts. One claim -- a comment by C. Weinberger in the Senate in 1984 -- is an absolute classic. He said: "if we could acquire a system which would be effective and could render their (the Soviet Union's -- L.S. note) armaments ineffective, we could get back to the situation we used to have, that is, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons."

So there you have it, security American-style. It is anything but identical for the two sides. This is in no way a form of security which precludes nuclear war. It could only be interpreted as security "achieved" by the United States after (!) a nuclear war during which the USSR's nuclear might would be nullified by laser beam strikes in space. If you try, albeit with great difficulty, to see a more "acceptable" implication in that comment it would be about security based on absolute U.S. military superiority.

But dreams of a modern monopoly along the lines of the U.S. nuclear monopoly now permanently consigned to the past (and that 40 years ago) are definitely not evidence of a new way of thinking in Washington regarding the approach to safeguarding security. The only difference is that whereas the former U.S. nuclear monopoly was based on its leadership in the creation of nuclear weapons, the monopoly now planned, according to the Pentagon's scheme, is to result from leadership in the creation of space-based AMB defense. A highly relative difference, it is true. The arms race is still a race.

Third. Security under an "ABM space unmbrella," is a fictitious security also because this "umbrella," figuratively speaking, cannot fail to leak. A retaliatory strike, albeit reduced by several layers of ABM defense, would be destructive for the aggressor. It is not just a question of the well-known medical and biological consequences of nuclear expolosions for all life, but also of the recently discovered and quite probably climatic consequences even with comparactively few explosions. Under these conditions it is truly blasphemous to talk about the security of the Americans, who would be condemned not only to incineration or contamination by radiation but also, as it now turns out, to be frozen in the intense cold of a "nuclear winter." And that despite the "salvation" of ABM protection!

Fourth. The implementation of SDI will not strengthen security at all since the self-deception that it is possible to "survive" can only prompt the United States to try to disarm the Soviet Union when it deems the time ripe. "The Strategic Air Command simply does not plan to act in a 'retaliatory mode,' that is, to deliver a nuclear strike only in response," U.S. researcher D. Ford writes. "In a real situation we will not think about whether to strike first or second," the former Pentagon employee stated. "We will think about whether to strike first or not to make nuclear strikes at all."

It is hard to say what the Pentagon's staffers will "think" about in a critical situation, but it is now generally recognized -- and this is no exaggeration -- that with the existence of an antimissile shield there will be more voices in favor of delivering a strike, the first strike, furthermore, among circles in the United States who will make the fatal decision. That is a warning signal for the whole planet. That undermines security.

Fifth: Inevitably this will also undermine European security -- whatever the quality of the space ABM shield above the United States. The existence of "holes" in it, as already noted, may accelerate the fatal decision -- which will also be catastrophic for the European countries. Nor can European allies of the United States feel secure in the other -- unlikely -- event that the "umbrella" proves reliable. Then the United States, pinning its hopes on "security," could decide on a nuclear strike with even greater boldness. Once again the allies would be the losers. "The prospect of the deployment of an ABM system will bring Western Europe not security, but uncertainty and, by all accounts, even more danger," -- that is the conclusion of well-known U.S. specialist S. Drell and his colleagues in recent research of theirs. Nor would the U.S. allies gain anything if Soviet countermeasures are taken into account.

There can only be one conclusion: The nuclear-space age inevitably dictates the needs for new political and military thinking. The resolution of the security problem exists primarily in the political sphere. Security can only be ensured on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, not under conditions of uncontrollable military rivalry.

Orienting oneself toward a security based on the feasibility of delivering a first strike with impunity can only lead to disastrous results for the United States itself. Such an orientation is impermissible.

A car racing fan would probably not give up racing if he was told that with each lap his chances of catastrophe increase by one in a million. But a country's leadership cannot decide to run "laps" in the arms race which increase even by one in a million the chances of the threat of destruction for its people and for all mankind. Furthermore, the implementation, as we can see, is by no means "one chance in a million." For that very reason the abandonment of the "star wars" program would be in the interests of both national and international security.

Today a radical review of the "star wars" concept and its replacement by the "star peace" concept would provide that foundation on which the productiveness of the next summit meeting would be based. The U.S. side has every reason to reassess SDI's illusory "merits." "It is our profound conviction that we should not enter the 3d millennium with the 'star wars' program, but with large-scale projects for the peaceful exploration of space using all mankind's forces," the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says. "We propose engaging in practical work to develop and implement such projects. This is one of the most important ways of ensuring progress throughout our planet and of establishing a reliable security system for all." This needs political will, a love of peace which is not ostentatious, but real and the practical implementation of what was outlined in Geneva.

SOVIET PROPOSAL VIEWED AS 'OPPORTUNITY'

LD182125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] WFTU stresses that the Soviet peace proposals put forward in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provide for the most comprehensive and realistic measures, directed toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

An opportunity for defending peace has arisen for mankind. This opportunity must not be lost, the WFTU states. Here is a latest news commentary; political observer Nikolay Shishlin is at the microphone:

It can be said already that the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- in which a new Soviet comprehensive plan for the establishment of peace, a realistic breakthrough toward disarmament, and the liberation of mankind from nuclear weapons is set out -- has been heard. It has been read through -- correctly, on the whole -- and it has been heard both in the United States and in other Western countries. It is natural that this statement is warmly supported by the socialist countries. It has been met with complete understanding by the Nonaligned Movement, by the developing states, and, of course, the broadest public circles heard it, who are interested in the consolidation of peace, in a radical improvement in the world political climate. And this wide address of the statement, the wide response to the statement is, of course, precious because basically this is a problem which is vitally important for the whole of mankind.

The problems and questions which were set out in the statement, those ideas which are put forward in the statement, can and must be resolved not only and not so much within the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations, as within the framework of the development of international relations as such. In this connection I would like to say that the year 1986, of course, began with great promise. Not only has loyalty to the spirit of Geneva been confirmed by the Soviet Union, but a concrete and constructive platform has been put forward, a combination of the efforts of all states and peoples, in the name of freeing the world from the burden of nuclear and chemical weapons. A broad program has been put forward so that space should remain peaceful and the earth should be peaceful too.

At issue here is the creation of essential international conditions for the favorable development of the whole of the international community. It seems to me symbolic that, having put forward extensive, constructive plans, connected with the coming work of the 27th CPSU Congress, our country is putting forward a bold and really audacious plan for establishing an enduring, stable peace on earth.

SOVIET-U.S. SPACE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD041238 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 4 TASS -- The group on space arms had a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

U.S., SOVIET GENEVA NEGOTIATORS HOLD SESSION

LD061248 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 6 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear arms at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons held a meeting here today.

CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV CONDEMNS TECHNOLOGY BAN

LD062356 Moscow TASS in English 2340 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- The comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member countries up to the year 2000 is fully in tune with the economic strategy of the fraternal communist and workers' parties of the socialist community, aimed at joint solution of the task of historical significance -- to attain the world levels in science and technology with a view of further raising the well-being of their peoples, consolidating their security.

This was stated by CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev. He made a speech at a press conference which was held here today.

The CMEA member countries have programmed a great revolutionary technological advance, the speaker said. Social labour productivity is to be doubled over a period of 15 years. Consumption of energy and raw materials per unit of national income is to be sharply reduced. Therefore realization of the program is set as one of the most important political and economic tasks of the party, state, economic, scientific-research and other bodies and organizations over the whole period till the end of the current century.

The open character of the comprehensive program is one of its most important specific features, the speaker said. The CMEA countries have reaffirmed the readiness to coordinate on an equal and mutually-acceptable footing realization of the program with other interested countries, including in the framework of programs of international scientific-technical cooperation they adopt, which have a humane, peaceful direction and are in line with the U.N. goals. The CMEA member countries consider as absolutely unacceptable the policy of bans and discrimination in engineering and technology, since such a policy has nothing to do with the essence of scientific-technological progress and is detrimental to international economic relations.

Another specific feature of the program is its peaceful orientation, said Vyacheslav Sychev. The CMEA member countries emphasized that accomplishments of contemporary scientific-technical revolution should be faster and fuller used for the good of all peoples, should help do away with hunger and diseases, poverty and illiteracy. Therefore the states of the socialist community specially noted in their document that they firmly stand for prevention of the arms race in outer space and its termination on earth, that they firmly advocate disarmament. The comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the countries of the socialist community calls upon all the states to cooperate for the good of peace and prosperity.

FURTHER ON RUMORED SCHARANSKIY-AGENT EXCHANGE

DW070900 Hamburg BILD in German 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

[Report by correspondents W. Kenntemich and R. Voelkel "Exchange of People; BILD Gives Names"]

[Text] Negotiations on the exchange of people between the East and the West are much more dramatic than has thus far been thought. As BILD learned, the South African superspy of the Soviet Union, former naval commander Diter Gerhardt (50), is also to be exchanged. He is the highest-ranking Eastern agent in recent years. A Western security adviser said to BILD: "The details of the East-West poker game about people will finally be decided at the last minute."

U.S. Ambassabor Burt Will Head The Exchange

The exchange is to take place on Tuesday morning as envisaged on the Glienicker Bridge. The date was confirmed last night by Polish Government Spokesman Urban.

BILD gives the most important names of the respective 11 persons to be exchanged between the East and the West:

Diter Gerhardt, South African naval officer of German origin. In early 1984 he was sentenced to life imprisonment. As commander of the Simonstown base, he gave the Soviets, among other things, secret information about British fleet movements during the Falklands war. He knows inumerable NATO top secrets.

His wife Ruth (10 years imprisonment) handed the secret material over in Zurich and Munich.

Yevgeniy Semiyakov, Soviet computer specialist.

Rolf Hecht, East Berlin Ministry for State Security (MfS) case officer. He was responsible for MTU [Machinen-Turbinen Union] specialist JUERGEN Reichwald passing the plans of the Tornado engine. He was sentenced to 6 years in 1981.

Detlev Scharfenort, an MfS agent and an illegal resident, recruited mainly students. He was given 4 years imprisonment.

Guenther-Herbert Wiedemann, MfS courier, transported intelligence material from Eastern agents to the "GDR." In 1985 he was given a sentence of 1 year and 8 months.

Jerzy Kaczmarek, Polish intelligence service officer, arrested in March 1985.

Moscow and East Berlin are prepared to exchange 11 Germans who had been working for the BND and U.S. intelligence services. Among them are two married couples, a senior employee of a shipping company, and a Bundeswehr sergeant.

Soviet civil rights advocate Scharanskiy has not yet been informed. Kremlin journalist Viktor Louis wrote in the Israeli paper YEDI'OT-AHARONOT: "Scharanskiy will probably get new clothers shortly before the date and learn about the change in his life."

The Soviets will then bring him by plane to East Berlin, from there to the bus with the waiting Western agents, and then to the border. U.S. Ambassador Burt, who organized the last exchange of agents, flew to Berlin yesterday.

Surprisingly, there is again hope -- even if only a slight one -- for Soviet Nobel Peace Prize winner Anatoliy Sakharov. President Reagan has told his Moscow embassy to negotiate with the Kremlin top echelons over a later release of the regime critic.

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, RYZHKOV SPEECH ASSESSED

IZVESTIYA Report

PM061451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Switzerland: To Enrich Dialogue"]

[Text] Davos -- Plenary sessions and discussions are continuing in the working groups of the international symposium being held by the "World Economic Forum."

Problems of world economics connected with the further deterioration in the trade and economic situation, the growth of protectionist trends, and increasing contradictions among industrially developed powers are being discussed.

The delegates have taken note of the obvious dissonance introduced into the work of the symposium by the speeches of "star wars" advocates who have come specially to Davos. The transatlantic landing force included Edward Teller, the "father of the hydrogen bomb," and Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle. Their arguments were not distinguished by any originality, and the repetition of these in favor of the militarization of space alternated with undisguised threats against West European and Asian countries: The United States will not perpetually bear the burden of "Atlantic and Pacific responsibility" for the allies and could reconsider its obligations to defend them.

A Moscow-Davos television linkup was the central event of 5 February. N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed the symposium participants. All the seats in the hall were taken long before the start of the transmission, and more than 200 journalists and representatives of radio and television companies from the United States, Japan, and West European countries gathered around the sets relaying it over closed-circuit television in the press center. The symposium chairman -- Gaston Thorn, former president of the Commission of the European Communities -- addressed questions on the participants' behalf. Here is his opinion:

"There are no miracles in politics, still less in economic practice. It is necessary to prepare positive changes persistently and with full awareness of one's responsibility and to study and know each other's positions. The fact that the Soviet premier found time to expound the Soviet Union's viewpoint and answer questions attests to a respectful attitude to the business world and to the politicians from 52 countries represented in Davos and shows a desire to develop and enrich East-West dialogue in the interests of mutual understanding."

Thomas J. Watson, former U.S. ambassador in Moscow, speaks:

"The Soviet Union does not evade its share of responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and cooperation.

Earnest talks on the whole range of disarmament problems are necessary, extremely necessary, above all at the Geneva talks between our countries. I have been asked many questions here in Davos. Is cooperation possible between Russians and Americans? I reply firmly -- yes, it is possible. The Soviet premier confirmed this in his talk. During the war we proved to the world that our governments and Russian and American people had found a common language on very difficult and complex questions -- problems of peace and mankind's survival. At that time I spent a month in Irkutsk and realized that the Russians have kind feelings toward the Americans and all peoples. I wish our relations 'good weather'"

Representatives on Speech

LD061407 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Davos (Switzerland), February 6 TASS -- The 16th international symposium of managers held under the motto "For comprehensive world trade" ended its deliberations here today. During the week-long event 600 politicians and members of the business and financial communities of the West discussed the state of economic affairs and possibilities for brisking and scaling up international trade and economic contacts. Much attention was devoted to problems pertaining to East-West relations.

One of the main events of the symposium arranged via a Moscow-Davos television bridge was a televized speech of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., to the delegates attending the function and his answers to questions asked by them. Many representatives of the business quarters of Western nations highly assessed Nikolay Ryzhkov's speech and expressed the view that the possibilities for developing all-round East-West contacts were far from exhausted.

Expanded cooperation between states with different social systems, they said, was essential not only from the economic but from the political point of view as well. A constructive approach to the solution of problems dividing the East and the West could make a valuable contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace and promoting trust among nations.

COMMENTATOR ON SOVIET ECONOMIC SECURITY PROPOSAL

LD041507 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Soviet Government's memorandum on the international economic security of states as an important condition of improving international economic relations has evoked positive response in the world. This is only natural since it sets pressing tasks.

Leading capitalist states have over recent years maintained such a course in international economic relations as has dramatically worsened the climate in the field. Under its impact crisis phenomena in world economic ties have become aggravated and commercial, economic, financial, scientific and technological relations between states increasingly destabilized. This policy has also been a stumbling block to efforts to improve international economic relations and rebuild them on a just and democratic basis.

The economic security of states is being threatened.

The substance of this policy is in working up tension, using military force and methods of power politics to solve international problems, undermining mutually beneficial economic cooperation and misusing international economic ties as a means of pressure and interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

The consequences of this course of blackmail and arbitrary activities have been especially baneful to developing countries. A trillion-dollar-debt noose is being tightened around their necks. Debt servicing and repayment devours 29 percent of their export earnings. The actually unmanageable repayment of interest on the debt, however, adds to the wealth of monopolies and provides money to cover the budget deficits and military programs of Western countries, this happening at a time when hundreds of millions of people in developing countries go hungry, poverty there is widespread and the child mortality rate high.

The arms race erodes the economic position of developing countries. It fans the flames of local conflicts in the developing world and worsens the positions of newly-free states in the world capitalist market.

The Soviet proposals also show a road to delivering the economies of developed capitalist states from the ruinous burden of the arms race and stabilizing international economic relations and the financial system. It is becoming obvious also to these states that economic security is directly linked with ensuring peace, stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space.

The Soviet proposals show how this vicious circle of militarist exploitation can be broken, a solution found to the debt problem and international economic relations improved. The Soviet Union stands for the reduction of interest rates on loans and credits, for stabilizing currency rates and renouncing protectionism. It is for renouncing all manner of blockades and discrimination in the field of trade and scientific and technological ties, for rebuilding international economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis. The principle of armament instead of development, a principle imposed by militarism, should be replaced by a totally different principle, that of disarmament for development. This Soviet position meets the interests of all countries.

NATO'S GEN ROGERS OPPOSED TO GORBACHEV INITIATIVE

LD011449 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] New York, 1 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

The response of NATO to the Soviet program to rid the world of nuclear weapons is an accelerated build-up of the latest versions of such weapons. This was stated in all candor in an interview with AP by the U.S. General Bernard Rogers, the commander of NATO's joint armed forces in Europe. He announced plans to begin the siting in Western Europe of new, "more efficient" tactical nuclear missiles after 1988. This, the general stressed, would be part of the extensive program of "modernization" of NATO's nuclear arsenals planned for the period 1988-1995.

Rogers explained that "modernization" provides for the replacement of "obsolete" nuclear missiles that are currently deployed in central Europe with new, more accurat ones with a longer range. He also came forward with an "initiative" to develop [razrabotka] and produce new nuclear missiles of the "air-to-surface" class, with the aim of equipping NATO air forces.

Touching on the Soviet program for the elimiantion of all nuclear armaments, the NATO commander asserted, as if to ridicule common sense, that it was "potentially dangerous" to Western Europe.

In particular, he called on the Washington administration not to agree under any circumstances to the Soviet proposal for the complete elimination, in the first stage, of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles. This would "weaken the United State's strategic nuclear umbrella," he said frankly. But what horrifies the NATO military commander more than anything is the prospect that the world might be totally rid of nuclear weapons, and with them the threat of nuclear destruction. In this case, he said, trying to intimidate the Western Europeans, the USSR world supposedly have the advantage in conventional weapons. "We must retain nuclear weapons," he declared, as if issuing an ultimatum.

Rogers acknowledges that the course of the Pentagon and NATO high command toward pressing ahead with nuclear rearmament may "encounter difficulties," that is, with the further growth of the antinuclear, antiwar movement in Western Europe and the protests of the broad public in those countries which the U.S. Administration has accorded the role of nuclear hostages. He reported that next week the NATO top brass will set off for the capitals of Western Europe to push through its militarist plans.

DEHLI STATEMENT ON ARMS PROPOSAL CIRCULATES AT UN

LD060559 Moscow TASS in English 2352 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 6 TASS -- The Delhi statement of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security issues gives a high appraisal and supports the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has put forward a programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The commission's statement has been circulated as an official document of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. The document points out that Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is far-reaching and constructive one which deserves the most serious consideration. It emphasizes the need to prevent an arms race in outer space and to end it on earth and urges the states possessing nuclear weapons to observe a mutual and verifiable moratorium on nuclear weapon testing.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

TASS Cites PRAVDA Editorial

LD062311 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 7 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today published an editorial commenting on the U.S. President's State of the Union Address, which says:

United States President Ronald Reagan made his State of the Union Address to Congress on February 4. According to tradition, the statement was slated for late January but was postponed due to the crash of the Challenger.

The State of the Union Address is a traditional analysis of the state of affairs in the United States and on the world arena, a review of the state's foreign and domestic policy. Proposing to speak "about our deepest longing for the future -- to leave our children a land that is free and just in a world at peace," Reagan declared, "It is my hope that our fireside summit in Geneva and Mr Gorbachev's upcoming visit to America can lead to a more stable relationship." He said that the American people hate war and are longing for peace.

In the following paragraph, however, the President noted the existence of "deep and abiding differences" with the Soviet Union, repeating the set of trite anti-Soviet stereotypes, and returning, in fact, to the discredited, bankrupt ideas of a "crusade" against socialism. Yet another claim about "the threat from Soviet forces, conventional and strategic, from the Soviet drive for domination" became a tribute to the outdated mode of thinking of the times of the cold war.

The reality is such, however, that the American leader needed the false, totally groundless accusations against the Soviet Union in order to provide a propaganda justification for the course towards a further unrestricted escalation of the arms race (allocations for specific military programmes, above all, the modernization of strategic strike forces in the new financial year, are planned to grow by 12 per cent, and by 42 per cent before 1991). One of the chief theses of the address is that America should and will arm itself, and that its course is the position-of-strength policy. In other words, the United States intends following the path which has already led mankind to an unprecedented arms race, to great disasters.

"Never has there been a more exciting time to be alive -- a time of rousing wonder and heroic achievement," the U.S. head of state said in his address. "Today, physicists peering into the infinitely small realms of sub-atomic particles... astronomers build a space telescope that can see to the edge of the universe and, possibly, back to the moment of creation."

But is the "star wars" programme which the President praised with enthusiasm in his address that is a real step towards a catastrophe [sentence as received]. The "security shield", as Reagan describes the Strategic Defence Initiative in his address, is, above all, a "nuclear sword", a "super-weapon" of the Pentagon which bets on achieving military superiority over the USSR by deploying strike weapons in outer space. As a matter of fact, they in Washington do not conceal that they have not abandoned the claims to victory in a nuclear conflict, endorsed in the programme for the 1984-1988 financial years.

In the State of the Union Address, Reagan mentions but in passing the major issue -- the Soviet-American talks on the vital problem of our time, that of ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation. The head of the White House does not even mention the accord, endorsed in the joint Soviet-American statement in Geneva, obliging the two sides to seek to attain the historic goal of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and strengthening strategic stability.

The U.S. President deliberately avoids even mentioning in his State of the Union Message the Soviet proposals advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement, which sets out a concrete, stage-by-stage programme for a total elimination of nuclear weapons in the world, a programme of implementing the accords that emerged as a result of the Geneva summit meeting.

The State of the Union Address is permeated from beginning to end with demagogic rhetoric. The President calls, "go forward America, reach for the stars", speaks about "a rising America -- firm of heart, united in spirit", he insists, nearly incants, "American believes, America is ready, America can win the race to the future -- and we shall", and so forth and so on.

But this rhetoric is called upon just to camouflage the tough fact of the U.S. reality -- the inability of the authorities to rid that country of the unprecedented deficit of the federal budget, which will be paid by America's working people, that the social programmes, substantially curtailed as they are, will be subjected to further deep cuts. The president actually accused the millions of "welfare" Americans of "Dependency", he did not conceal his contempt towards the problems that worry millions of people in the United States. The militarist budget, however, the fast growth of which has become the chief reason why America does not "live within its means", as the President acknowledged and what follows from the address, will not only be left intact, but will continue to grow.

The U.S. President failed to say that it is under his administration that out of each dollar deducted from Americans as federal income tax, 51 per cent are spent to pay the militarist programmes. Allocations for the "star wars" programme will grow by 75 percent in the new financial year. Expenditures on the first stages in the implementation of the programme, first fixed at 26 billion dollars, are now estimated at about 50 billion.

This is the major cause of the deprivations and hardships besetting millions upon millions of Americans. Referring to whom the President observes, gabbling away, that the "government must provide shelter and nourishment for those who cannot provide for themselves." The assurances of economic "achievements", that "Family and community remain the moral core of our society, guardians of our values and hopes for the future, (that) family and community are the co-stars of this great American comeback" tally badly with the forced admissions, contained in the State of the Union address, that U.S. society is being eroded by social evils -- "The breakdown of the family... has reached crisis proportions -- in female and child poverty, child abandonment, horrible crimes and deteriorating schools."

The resounding phrases in the address about the "flourishing" America and "new jobs" are refuted by the real statistics provided by American labour unions: today, about 15 million Americans are denied the right to work. And, as the head of the American Administration says in his address, "how often we read of a husband and wife -- both working, struggling from paycheck to paycheck to raise a family, meet a mortage, pay their taxes and bills." The president is compelled to admit that "the plight of the poor grows more painful." This is only a small part of the truth.

The message does not reveal that, according to the labour unions, up to 40 percent of the U.S. population live in poverty or on the brink of it, that it is under this Presidency that one out of four children in the richest capitalist country goes to bed hungry, that more children died from poverty in that country during the past five years than the number of American casualties during the years of the "dirty war" in Indochina.

The State of the Union address unequivocally promises the U.S. people and the world new "dirty wars." The President says, "we must prepare for peace...by bolstering...liberty, and democracy however and wherever we can." At that, the statement by the head of the administration categorically affirms that "the world's hopes rest with America's future." The message advertises the "new globalism" of the United States, the orientation of which is frankly defined -- Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Nicaragua. Preparing an assault on Nicaragua is advanced as one of Washington's top-priority tasks. Destroyed schoolhouses, murdered children and women, burnt crops -- by American hirelings and with American money -- this is the practical implementation of the policy for today and the years to come, set forth with such fervor.

The section dealing with foreign economic matters is not free of declarative statements either. The United States will redouble its "efforts for freer and fairer trade" -- this is what was said. In fact, however, it is Washington which made boycotts, embargoes, and economic blockade a norm of its daily policy with regard to other states.

Ronald Reagan's calls for free trade, just as his assurances about the striving for peace, would be perceived with trust only in case they were backed by concrete deeds. A constructive response to the Soviet peace proposals, advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, placing before mankind the historic task of eliminating all nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 on the condition of the non-militarization of outer space, would be a tangible proof of these assurances. This would constitute a true guarantee of security for all peoples.

The address by the U.S. President on the State of the Union was apparently devised as a blueprint through the year 2000 in the domestic and foreign policy. In fact, it became a manifestation of the rapacious, egoistic ideology of the most conservative, right-wing groupings in that country. The U.S. President concludes his message by the words "so let us go forward to create our world of tomorrow -- in faith, in unity, and in love." In reality, it is hard to find in that document anything but the building up of fear, hostility and hatred under the disguise of high-sounding and fanciful phrases.

Speech Dwells on SDI

OW061243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 5 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by G. Zubkov]

[Text] The United States must rearm, rapidly implementing SDI, with which it is known it would like to make its nuclear arsenals invulnerable and have its hands free for the first nuclear strike. That is the approach to the issue of war and peace expressed in President Reagan's speech at the joint session of both houses of the U.S. Congress. It was the traditional message on the State of the Union. In essence, the message bore the stamp of publicity and a promise to continue with the old policy to go ahead with the militarization of the country and the arms race, spreading it into space.

Conducting state terrorism abroad, assisting big business, and curtailing social programs in the country were not forgotten. True, the President expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva and the planned visit to the United States by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev would, as he said, lead to more stable relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But the U.S. President, as before, not only failed to give a reply to the latest most important Soviet initiatives, aimed at fully eliminating nuclear arms and preventing the militarization of space, but did not even utter a word about them.

DRA Envoy Comments

LD062214 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 6 TASS -- The State of the Union address by the President of the USA in which he openly proclaimed Washington's intention to step up "moral and material support" for bandits operating in Afghanistan and Nicaragua, Angola and Kampuchea shows that Washington has no regard for morals and laws when the global imperialist interests of the United States are the point of the matter, said Mohammad Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations, at a press-conference at the U.N. Headquarters today. Pretending that they in Washington care for the destiny of peoples that uphold their freedom and independence, they ignore the flagrant flouting of human rights on a large scale in Chile, on occupied Arab lands, in the south of Africa, in South Korea and other areas.

They ignore this for the reason that the outrages are committed by the most inhuman regimes that Washington regards among its closest friends and allies, that serve the interests of U.S. imperialism.

For instance, the Pakistani authorities that participate in the United States' undeclared war against Afghanistan are committing veritable genocide against free pashtoon tribes, in a bid to subjugate them to their military and political oppression, to turn their lands into a bridgehead for aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said. Punitive forces burnt down dozens of villages, killed hundreds of people. Thousands are fleeing to Afghanistan to save themselves from massacre. But the White House, the Department of State, the "free" American press disregard this tragedy.

The stand of the U.S. government does not reconcile with Washington's assurances of readiness to promote a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, said the permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations. Washington's policy can only complicate the achievement of such an agreement. But it will not bring laurels to the instigators of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan people is determined to uphold its independence, freedom and territorial inviolability.

COMMENTARIES ASSESS RECENT PENTAGON BUDGET PROPOSAL

'Hawks' Influence Apparent

PM051027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "United States: Dictated by 'Hawks'"]

[Text] Washington -- When the White House submits its draft budget for Fiscal 1987 to Congress next Wednesday, the legislators, in the opinion of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, will be astounded.

TEXT The newspaper's Washington office managed to get an advance look at the document compiled by the administration. It provides for an increase in military spending to $311 billion, that is, $30 billion more than was allocated in the current fiscal year. The draft budget lays down, in particular, a doubling of funds for the development of a new Midgetman ICBM, the additional production of 21 MX missiles, the resumption of tests of antisatellite weapons despite the legislators' recent ban, and a sharp rise in spending on the creation of the invisible Stealth bomber.

In addition, the White House is requesting $4.3 billion to accelerate the preparations for "star wars" -- which is more than 50 percent in excess of the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Appropriations for social needs will be cut still further as a result, while military programs continue to be thought of as some kind of "sacred cows."

Another influential newspaper here -- THE BOSTON GLOBE -- regards this as a sign that U.S. foreign policy continues to be dictated by "hawks."

'Staggering Sum' Requested

LD051332 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting.

Militarization and militarization once again -- this spirit pervades the Pentagon's budget request for 1987 fiscal [as received] and the annual report by U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger to the U.S. Congress accompanying the request for funds. For the said period the Pentagon requests a staggering sum of 311.6 billion dollars on its needs. This is 33.2 billion, or 11.9 per cent, up on the sum allocated to the Defense Department by the U.S. Congress for the current 1986 fiscal year. Total military spendings of the United States are even higher than the mentioned sum, as a substantial part of them is "hidden" in the outlays for other departments, notably the Department of Energy, NASA, etc. Since 1981 the Reagan administration has already spent 1.2 trillion dollars on "America's re-armament".

The Pentagon demands that the funds set aside for the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative be almost doubled from 2.7 billion to 4.8 billion dollars. At the same time additional billions of dollars are requested for the modernization of the existing systems of strategic nuclear arms and the development and deployment of new ones, including Trident-2 ballistic missiles, MX, Midgetman, cruise missiles, Pershing-2 intermediate-range ballistic missiles and the newest strategic bombers.

This gives lie to the administration's propaganda statements which allege that the "star wars" program nurtured by it is a purely defensive system and that it purportedly leads to the elimination of nuclear arms. Moreover, the Pentagon's report accompanying the request for funds admits that the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) constitutes a new component part and a corner stone of a whole series of changes in the U.S. strategic forces.

What are these changes? Weinberger's report indicates that they aim for a further buildup of offensive strategic arms, while the SDI is to become one of the pillers of the American nuclear "deterrent" for many years to come. In other words, the Pentagon regards the SDI as an inseparable element of efforts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

LAST LINE

The Pentagon's budget request and Weinberger's report devote much attention to a numerical increase of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in and outside the country and to the buildup of conventional armaments. The report says that the use of armed force by the United States is a component element of the present administration's policies aiming to protect the "vital interests" of the United States in the sphere of which the White House includes almost all regions of the world.

All the provisions of the report with the help of which the defense secretary is trying to justify the "need" for a further sharp increase in U.S. military spendings boil down to the trite allegations concerning the "danger" to America coming from the "growing Soviet threat". And of course the report fails to say a single word about the latest Soviet peace initiatives of paramount importance devised to reduce and in the last analysis to eliminate nuclear arms and prevent the militarization of outer space.

'Unprecedented' U.S. Rearmament

LD061054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0357 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Shalnev report]

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb (TASS) -- President Reagan has presented the draft of U.S. federal budget for fiscal 1987 to Congress. The expenditure side is set at the sum of $994 billion; income at $850.4 billion.

The draft reflects the militaristic direction of the Washington administration's foreign policy and the anti-popular essence of its domestic policy. The leading item of expenditure is funds for the further buildup of the arms race. For this purpose the White House has asked Congress for the astronomical sum of $320.3 billion, which is being channelled to the budget of the Pentagon as well as the Department of Energy and other departments. This time the record appropriations to the Pentagon are 8.2 percent in excess of current military expenditure. As is made perfectly clear in President Reagan's budget message to Congress, the administration intends to raise them in coming years too.

The draft budget provides for a continuation of the unprecedented program of the so-called "rearmament" of the United States, aimed at Washington's attaining military supremacy and practically securing the potential to realize the so-called doctrine of "neo-globalism;" in other words, interference, including by military means, in the internal affairs of states that are not to the liking of the United States. Particular emphasis in the military programs has been laid on pushing ahead the militarization of space. The most important increase in expenditure in percentage terms is proposed in those articles of the budget that are related to the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which aims at the development [sozdaniye] and deployment [razvertivaniye] of a large-scale system of anti-missile defense with space based elements. Appropriations for the "star wars" program are being proposed in a record amount -- $4.8 billion, which is almost double that of the current fiscal year.

The United States plans to continue the arms race on earth too at an accelerated pace. Having referred to the "need to protect the vitally important interests of the United States," the White House is asking for the allocation of major funds for the program of development [sozdaniye] and deployment of [razvertivaniye] of the qualitatively new intercontinental ballistic MX first strike missiles. The White House and the Pentagon also plan a considerable buildup in the arsenals of conventional weapons of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the United States, and to strengthen the potential of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

Having verbally proclaimed a desire for "a ban on production and stockpiling of chemical weapons," the administration has, however, made provision for fresh appropriations for the development [razrabotka] and production of binary warheads -- a qualitatively new kind of this weapon of mass destruction.

The administration is "compensating" for the unprecedented plans for military buildup, which swallow up the lion's share of the planned budget appropriations, with the latest series of measures of "severe economies." Again to come under the "axe of cuts" are programs in the fields of education, health care, social security, programs which are supposed, albeit in a small way, to make a little easier the lot of American farmers, who are at the moment going through a crisis the like of which has not been seen for many decades.

The 1987 fiscal year deficit, which the administration promised to do away with completely as early as 1983, is planned, according to the draft budget, at a sum of $144 billion. However, many specialists are predicting that in fact it will be considerably larger.

Joint Chiefs Urge Funding

LD061104 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces view the entire globe and even the near-earth space as something like America's fief. This is evidenced by an annual report, the United States military posture, financial year 1987, prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in order to add more substance to the Pentagon's budget request for a staggering 311.6 billion dollars for that year. The document makes frequent mention of such notions as "global interests of the United States," "free access to all seas and oceans and outer space," "accessibility of sources of raw materials," etc.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff demand that the U.S. Congress approve in full the Pentagon's request for funds for the fiscal year 1987. The authors of the report insist on the buildup and modernization of both strategic and conventional armaments of the United States, and on the consolidation of U.S. military presence in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, South-east Asia, the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. They also state that the United States should install and strengthen pro-American regimes throughout the world, suppress national-liberation movements and knock together new military alliances under U.S. auspices.

The authors of the report advocate the spending of billions of dollars on improving the mobility of the U.S. Armed Forces through boosting their world-wide air- and sea-lift capabilities, and the expansion of the network of U.S. military, air force and naval bases abroad.

The report prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff along with the report issued by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger at precisely the same time and resembling the ICS document in spirit, just like the Pentagon's budget requests for the new fiscal year can bear witness to only one thing: paying lip service to the striving for peace and arms control the U.S. Administration in actual fact is fully determined to continue intensifying the lethal arms race both on earth and in outer space in pursuit of the unrealizable dream about U.S. military superiority.

Zholkver Comments

LD062302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Fadayev; Aleksander Zholkver commentary]

[Text][Fadeyev] As we have already reported in our transmissions, following President Reagan's traditional State of the Union message, he submitted the draft budget for the next fiscal year to congress. I shall ask Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, to tell us about the main features of the budget bill.

[Zholkver] Let me note first of all that the biggest spending allocation in the draft of the new U.S. budget is military spending. According to Weinberger, the Pentagon chief himself, this amounts to 27 percent of all allocations, and it is to exceed $311.5 billion. But this future does not give a full picture of the real scale of U.S. military spending. The point is that such spending comes not just under Pentagon allocations, but also, for instance, under those of the Department of Energy which in the United States is in charge of the production of atomic weapons.

Allocations for nuclear armaments, incidentally, are also extremely substantial in the Pentagon's estimates: billions for the installation of another 21 MX intercontinental missiles, each with 10 nuclear warheads; for the construction of another 5 missiles-carrying submarines; the purchase of about another 400 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons; and for the development [razrabotka] of the new "Midgetman" mobile intercontinental missile. At the same time it is also proposed to spend considerable sums of money on equipping the American Army with a considerable quantity of so-called conventional armaments; a further 840 tanks, 870 combat vehicles for use by the infantry, 300 armored personnel carriers, and so on and so forth.

The largest allocations, however, are being earmarked for military space programs. In the next financial year it is proposed to increse them by 75 percent, to almost $6.5 billion. Over a 5-year period, it is planned to spend a total of 42 billion on "star wars" projects. What do all these truly astronomical figures show? Above all, that for all the peacemaking phrases of the President's State of the Union message, Washington is stubbornly sticking to a policy of continuing and even accelerating the arms race. And this applies not just to next year but also to subsequent years, since many major military programs are designed for a lengthy period of time.

Let me recall, incidentally, that until recently Washington was declaring that the implementation of the military space programs officially termed the Stategic Defense Initiative will make nuclear armaments superfluous. We can now see, however, that it is planned to build up both the one and the other, both space and atomic weapons.

This is being pointed out by the very United States' congressmen who are going to be considering the federal budget. They also note that it provides for a further increase of military spending, while at the same time envisaging further reductions in allocations for the most essential social program. And last but not least, there is another circumstance, pointed out by Senator Mitchell, among others. We cannot allow ourselves to increase military spending limitlessly, and at the same time to try to balance the budget, he said. The country is living on borrowed money and the moment is not far off when the bill for this will have to be met.

Let me add that not only the Americans but also the whole of humanity is having to foot the bill for the unrestrained arms race, which brings fabulous profits only to the manufacturers of death.

CHALLENGER EXPLOSION EXPOSES SDI WEAKNESSES

LD062051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] It is difficult not to recall the Challenger disaster: How unreliable and shaky the mirage of a cosmic umbrella over the United States, which Washington is proposing, seems in the light of the tragedy. Indeed, it would appear that the super-fast, super-clever, and the particularly reliable computers on Challenger were not only unable to prevent the 28 January catastrophe of the spacecraft, but they even failed to warn that it would occur. And who can guarantee that, when they are put at the service of this so-called umbrella, such systems will prove to be more rapid and reliable?

That's the first question; the second one is this. Imagine that all is OK with the computers and they won't let you down. Let's suppose that a similar mysterious and completely unexpected and unpredictable disaster should happen to an American craft deployed in outer space and to part of this proposed space umbrella, or with an aerospace aircraft crammed with aramments. One might ask: Where is the guarantee that such a disaster would not be instantly interpreted by computers as an act of aggression, an act of subversion, or an act of sabotage on the part of a supposed enemy?

And who can be entrusted, as a consequence of this, to ensure that a system of retaliatory measures is not put into effect?

Quite a few questions like this are being raised, and they are being raised not only between you and I. The well-known American sociologist (Perrow), author of the book "Normal Disasters in Life in Conditions of High-Technology Risk," wrote recently that President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative would increase 100-fold the danger of an accidental, unpremeditated outbreak of a nuclear war. If a shuttle spacecraft can suffer a disaster, then an immeasurably more complex system is doomed to a failure which could lead to the destruction of mankind, this scientist wrote.

One more very unseemly detail came to light during the investigation into the Challenger disaster. It seems that even up to the very last moment its crew did not suspect the deadly danger hanging over them, since no warning signals appeared on the instrument panel of the spacecraft. This was reported by Lawerence, a NASA spokesman, speaking at the Lyndon Johnson Manned Spacecraft Center. But, Lawrence said, even if the astronauts had found out in time about any defects in the operation of the launching system, they would not, it appears, have had any chance to save themselves. The UPI agency explained that this statement runs counter to NASA's previous claims that the Challenger crew, had they known about the danger in time, could have separated it from the launching system, and (?ejected) to the ocean or on to the Cape Canaveral runway. According to Lawrence, the Challenger computers did not enable this to be done since they were not programmed properly.

Yesterday, television companies showed an amateur photograph, released by UPI, on which can clearly be seen a tongue of flame leaping from the body of the right-hand solid rocket booster, just above the nozzle. This supports the view that it was this very defect in the booster which led to the explosion, to the destruction of the spacecraft and the death of the crew. However, NASA, as before, refuses to make any official statements on this subject. Yesterday evening it bcame known that the special charge destined to liquidate the fuel tank had been raised from the ocean bed. Thus, it has now been eliminated from the list of possible causes of the disaster.

The ABC television company has reported the start of work by a special presidential commission to investigate the circumstances of the Challenger disaster. Here we can see a representative of this commission. The television company noted that so far its members have no idea of where to begin this work.

At the same time NASA management has begun a propaganda campaign aimed at obtaining additional funds for the construction of a spaceship to replace Challenger. This will cost approximately $2 billion.

FURTHER REPORTS ON KENNEDY VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gorbachev Receives Kennedy

LD061944 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, in the Kremlin, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, who is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, Comrade Gorbachev noted, the prerequisites have been created for the normalization [vypravleniye] of relations between our two countries, and many leading U.S. political figures declare themselves in favor of this. But today it is not enough merely to pay verbal tribute to an understanding of the danger of the situation which has arisen.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should yield practical results, and be marked by serious progress in the directions most important for the cause of peace. Otherwise such a meeting would be devoid of meaning. The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to ensure that this will be so. Evidence of this is the program we proposed for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the period up to the year 2000 given that there is a ban on space strike weapons. This program contains specific and realistic formulas for achieving accords in all spheres, embracing nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, and moreover, it makes provision for reliable and strict verification.

The Soviet program would make it possible for mankind to avoid the colossal danger lying in wait for the international community should it allow itself to be drawn into new adventures. In the 15 years that the authors of the U.S. "star wars" program allot for experiments which are allegedly intended to try out the recipes for nuclear disarmament by way of space armaments, we propose that the earth be freed of nuclear armaments.

Although nuclear test sites continue to function in the United States, and not only there, the Soviet Union has extended for a further 3 months its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. We consider, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, the total cessation of nuclear tests to be extremely important.

During the conversation there was a detailed discussion of the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union for the elimination of all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone. Replying to Senator Kennedy's questions, Comrade Gorbachev explained that, like the proposal for ending nuclear explosions, it is not accompanied by any conditions except for a renunciation of a build-up of the corresponding nuclear weapons by Britain and France and the non-transfer of such weapons to other countries by the United States.

The Soviet program for nuclear disarmament provides a unique chance not only for radically changing Soviet-U.S. relations for the better, but also for turning peoples' most cherished dream of lasting peace into a reality. This chance must not be missed.

Senator Kennedy voiced a number of considerations which, in his view, could promote progress toward a reduction of armaments.

There was also an exchange of views on other questions connected with the need for better mutual understanding, conditional upon a recognition of the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Edward Kennedy thanked the CPSU Central Committee general secretary for the opportunity to hold a frank and meaningful conversation.

Kennedy Addresses Academy

LD062004 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- "I welcome the constructive new suggestions in Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal." This is what Senator Edward Kennedy said about the Soviet programme for the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere by the year 2000. He arrived in Moscow on Tuesday and addressed the USSR Academy of Sciences today.

"It would be foolish for any of us to pretend that there are no profound differences between our societies and our governments", the Senator said. "But for destinies [as received] are inescapably intertwined in what has become the overriding challenge of our time -- to avert the nuclear holocaust".

Edward Kennedy emphasized the importance of the Geneva meeting of the leaders of the two powers due to which the hope for the establishment of mutual understanding between the two countries has emerged. Edward Kennedy noted that many people in the West have serious reservations about the consequences of any new escalation of the arms race, especially the development of anti-missile systems in space.

Senator Kennedy holds that the role of scientists in the prevention of a nuclear menace must increase. He spoke highly of the activity of the movement "international physicians for the prevention of nuclear war" which was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1985. He is of the opinion that the results of the Geneva summit will promote the widening of Soviet-American scientific cooperation which is in the interests of both countries. "Yet political confrontation too often narrows the horizons of scientific cooperation." A lot has been achieved however, even in conditions of a limited cooperation of scientists of the two countries, he noted.

Describing the state of scientific ties between the two countries, the Senator, specifically, pointed out that the fusion experiments at Princeton University depend in large measure on insights developed by Soviet colleagues. "And as I speak to you today, American instruments are being transported on a Soviet rocket flying through the heavens towards its rendezvous with Halley's Comet", Edward Kennedy said. In his opinion, the world should become, for scientists, an international laboratory in which they can speak freely with each other, and collaborate freely in peaceful research and discovery.

Edward Kennedy paid special attention to the question of arms control. "More sophisticated technologies have emerged in recent years to monitor and evaluate nuclear tests and other military activities," the Senator said.

"It is time for scientists to apply them systematically to solve problems in the area of verification." Without this, in his opinion, peace cannot be achieved on earth. It is necessary to strive for greater openness and confidence in relations between the USSR and USA, the guest noted.

"I look forward to a time when the hundreds of billions of dollars and roubles that we expend each year on engines of war will be spent on instruments of peace", Edward Kennedy said. "In recent years, it has often seemed that we are passing through a long winter of discontent on arms control and the other issues that divide us. But our feeling today is that we are finally emerging into a springtime of hope. Let us redouble our efforts to transform that tentative sense of anticipation into tangible steps of accomplishment".

Academician Aleksandrov Speaks

LD62013 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS — "If just one of the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe explodes accidentally, the continent will become uninhabitable in two-three minutes," the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences has declared, warning against the nuclear threat looming large over mankind. Academician Anatoily Aleksandrov addressed a meeting of Soviet scientists with American Senator Edward Kennedy at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences here today.

It is extremely important that concrete steps be undertaken with a view to achieving an accord on the reduction of nuclear armaments and preventing the militarization of outer space, Academician Aleksandrov stressed.

"Nuclear systems, like rocketry, may sometimes malfunction and break down," the academician said. "Regrettably, the recent disaster that struck the American spacecraft Challenger attests to the insufficient reliability of technology. Any missile positioned in Europe may behave in a just as unpredictable way."

Progress in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, that became apparent after the Geneva Summit, and the recent statement by Mikhail Gorbachev show that before the beginning of the third millennium mankind will have to finally resolve the question of eliminating all types of weapons that threaten mankind. Otherwise, it may just be too late, the scientist pointed out.

The Soviet programme of total disarmament is a guide for action for all who are not indifferent to the fate of the planet, Aleksandrov said.

"I welcome Senator Edward Kennedy's arrival in the Soviet Union, and regard it as an important step towards establishing mutual understanding and closer Soviet-American Cooperation for the benefit of the two countries and the peoples of the entire world," Academician Aleksandrov stressed in conclusion.

DRUZHININ CRITICIZES U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD061607 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] Big groups of American naval ships are reported to have appeared in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean seas and in the Pacific Ocean. For what purpose? Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Aleksandr Druzhinin writes:

For already quite some time the Saratoga and Coral Sea aircraft carriers have been cruising near the shores of Libya. The WASHINGTON POST describes this as intensive gunboat diplomacy. According to what the paper says, Washington has already worked out plans of hitting bomb strikes at Libya's territory. What Washington actually wants is to intimidate Libya with military strength and make it discard an independent foreign policy in the Middle East which is not to the liking of the United States.

These days, a group of naval ships of the United States 2d Fleet appeared in the Caribbean Sea near the shores of Haiti. This took place as soon as the situation in that country aggravated. And again the goal is to threaten the people of Haiti with a direct American intervention and intimidate those who act against the terrorist dictatorship of Duvalier, supported by Washington. And another example of gunboat diplomacy: The presidential elections in the Philippines are to take place on 7th February, and so the Enterprise aircraft carrier and other American naval ships with marines on board were urgently dispatched to the shores of that country, where the Americans have a military base. And as observers say, that has been done in order to ensure the outcome of elections favorable to Washington.

So the pretexts for military demonstrations are different, but the goal is the same: to put pressure on other countries and make them follow Washington's orders. In his State of the Union message, President Reagan left no doubt about the intention of the United States to go on trying to establish its order on a global scale with force of arms. He praised in public the bands of the Afghan, Nicaraguan, Angolan, and Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries and promised them American moral and material support. Incidentally, in Ferbruary it will be 3 years since Washington approved its Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy, and that is a program of crude interference of the United States in the affairs of other countries. The American aircraft carriers cruising near the shores of other peoples' countries show how that program is being put into practice.

WESTERN COMPANIES HOPE TO SELL MORE ARMS TO PRC

OW040159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 3 Feb 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by B. Myakota]

[Text] A major international exhibition is being held in Beijing. Samples of arms manufactured by Western Companies, including 18 U.S. aerospece companied and arms manufacturers, are being exhibited. The Western companies hope to sign additional arms sale contracts with China after the exhibition.

Pentagon representative Ross, at a press conference in Washington, listed specific arms sold to China and said that in 1986, deals for the sale of electronic and navigation equipment for fighter-interceptors will be concluded. Specifically, airborne radars, computers, and other equipment will be sold. The assembly and installation will be carried out by U.S. specialists under U.S. Air Force control.

According to the Pentagon representative, the development of U.S.-Chinese military ties is not a short-term policy representing an answer to some kind of temporary military-political event in the world. On the contrary, he said, military cooperation with the PRC is and will be a fundamental element of general U.S. policy on China.

PRC LAUNCHES COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

LD031212 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 3 TASS -- An artificial satellite of the Earth has been launched in China. The satellite which is the 18th one since 1970 is intended to ensure radio communications and telecasting.

The XINHUA agency reports that the satellite was put into a calculated orbit by a booster rocket which blasted off from Xichang test range (Sichuan Province).

SHEVARDNADZE, DPRK AMBASSADOR DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD061850 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze today received the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kwon Hui-kyong, at his request.

During the conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed prospects of broadening further bilateral relations and dwelt on some topical problems of the international situation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-Korean talks recently held in Pyongyang.

The ambassador stressed that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK wholly back the all-embracing package of peace initiatives, advanced in the January 15 statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which are directed at improving drastically the international climate and ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war. A statement by the All-Korea National Peace Committee has been published in the DPRK. Public meetings in support of the Soviet programme of nuclear disarmament are being held.

Shevardnadze expressed solidarity felt in the Soviet Union towards the course of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK directed at defusing tension in the Far East and in the Asian continent in general. The high assessment of the DPRK's proposal not to conduct large-scale military exercises in the Korean Peninsula and around it was reaffirmed in this connection.

U.S. OBSTRUCTING RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW311051 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Commentary by Soviet journalist Mikhail Demchenko]

[Text] Long before the USSR-Japan foreign ministerial consultations began in Tokyo, U.S. propaganda attempted to approach some Japanese mass media with a fabricated Soviet plan to drive a wedge between Japan and the United States at the foreign ministerial consultations. Such a position is nothing new at all. On several occasions in the past when there were signs of improvement in Soviet relations with Western Europe, the U.S. Government was sure to promptly bring up this position. However, an unbiased analysis of the situation is sure to lead to the conclusion that the United States is once again trying to put the blame on another country for what it has done.

What happened in January clearly indicates who has actually been trying to drive a wedge between Japan and its neighboring countries. In an interview with SANKEI SHIMBUN early this month, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger persistently repeated his claims that the Soviet military threat to Japan had been intensified and that the USSR was planning to block the passage into the Sea of Okhotsk, and he called on Japan to participate in the space militarization program.

In raising the myth about a Soviet threat, Pentagon officials attempt, first of all, to justify the strengthening of U.S. forces in the Far East as well as its advancing of nuclear weapons close to Soviet borders at the expense of fundamental interests of its allies' security. But the problem does not end with this attempt. By intimidating Japan and other countries with a nonexistent Soviet threat, the Pentagon attempts to sow seeds of distrust and hostility which are not illusionary but fully realistic among neighboring countries. All this well serves the expansionist goals of the United States. By creating a situation of political instability, the United States has also created another pretext for deploying a few more aircraft carriers to various localities, for example to the Far East.

At the conclusion of the USSR-Japan foreign ministerial consultations in Tokyo, the two sides emphasized that developing USSR-Japan relations based on the principles of mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs not only meets the mutual interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples but also makes a major contribution to the peace and stability of Asia and the world. How can we find any threat or anything that sounds like a threat in the words of the USSR-Japan joint communique? On the contrary, it states the intention of the two sides to continue to have constructive political dialogue, and it has opened up an orientation for such dialogue.

However, the United States does not seem pleased with the prospects for improved USSR-Japan relations. Its displeasures was proven at the Japan-U.S. working level security consultations held in Honolulu. It was apparent the United States set up the consultations in opposition to the USSR-Japan foreign ministerial consultations held in Tokyo at about the same time.

One major feature at the Honolulu consultations was that the U.S. side, headed by Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage, persistently stressed its position of a Soviet military threat and strongly urged the Japanese side to expand plans for Japan-U.S. joint naval exercises. Apparently, the Pentagon felt it necessary that the United States take such an approach to show its reaction to a possible thaw in the political situation in the Far East resulting from the talks held between the USSR and Japan.

The U.S. military authorities regard any favorable changes in the international situation as a direct threat to the interests of the military industrial complex. The U.S. military authorities not only represent but also protect the interests of the military industrial complex. And in so doing, the Pentagon is always ready to pretend that it is working for the interests of the American people as well as in the interests of its allies, including Japan.

In Tokyo in mid-January, the USSR called on Japan to take common action for peace and detente in Asia and to further promote mutual understanding, but in Honolulu, the U.S. military authorities called on Japan to participate, on a large scale, in U.S. war preparations; that is, to practically engage in further confrontation with the USSR.

Both the USSR and the United States are pursuing very distinct political lines. When these lines are taken into consideration, it will clearly be understood who is actually trying to drive a wedge between Japan and other countries and for whom it is trying to do so.

PRAVDA CITES DRA GOVERNMENT PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

PM061101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stop the Provocations"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Feb -- The Pakistani charge d'affaires in the DTA was summoned to the to the Afghan Foreign Ministry, where he was told:

Despite repeated protests from the Afghan side, the Pakistani Army continues to commit acts of aggression against Democratic Afghanistan. Thus, on 28 January 1986 two Pakistani Air Force combat aircraft invaded Afghanistan's airspace in Paktia Province to a depth of 27 km, and for several minutes carried out a reconnaissance flight over Afghan territory. On the same day the DRA's air border was violated by two more Pakistani military aircradt.

The DRA Government resolutely condemns these dangerous and irresponsible actions by the Pakistani military authorities, and protests to the Pakistani Government.

BABRAK KARMAL'S VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST CITED

PM041555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Afghanistan's Position"]

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Feb -- In an interview in the newspaper AL-WATAN, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chariman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stressed that Afghanistan advocates the development of ties with Muslim, and above all, Arab countries. It is gratifying, he noted, that the republic is linked by good relations with Syria, Democratic Yemen, Libya, and other countries.

The Afghan leader condemned the U.S. plan for a Middle East settlement based on the Camp David deals as contrary to the Arab people's interests. The DRA Government, he said, fully supports the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Middle East involving all interested sides including the PLO -- the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. A constant and durable Middle East peace can only be achieved by ensuring the Palestinians' inalienable national rights and the Israeli troops' full, unconditional withdrawl from all occupied Arab territories. Israel, B. Karmal reported, is playing an increasingly active role in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Israeli specialists prepare counterrevolutionary gangs and train them for subversive actions. Tel Aviv supplies the dushmans with weapons. In special daily broadcasts to Afghanistan, Israeli radio disseminates slanderous and malicious fabrications.

On the situation in the Persian Gulf, B. Karmal stated that the DRA advocated the speediest ending of the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON PHILIPPINES ELECTIONS

LD061507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The 2-month election campaign preceding the preterm presidential elections intended for 7 February has ended in the Philippines. Trying to win the votes were Ferdinand Marcos and Arturo Tolentino, the candidates for the ruling political coalition, the New Society movement, on the one hand; and Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel, the leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization opposition bloc, on the other, who are running for the posts of president and vice president.

Speaking at a meeting on 5 February, President Marcos called on the Filipinos on election day to display the utmost restraint and calm. At the same time he warned that any attempts to provoke disorders during the voting would be resolutely stamped out by the armed forces.

U.S. Naval Presence Noted

LD061813 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The Philippines will hold early presidential elections on the 7th. Over 26 million people will take part in the voting. The election campaign officially ended on Wednesday with a meeting in Manila of the Ruling Movement for a New Society coalition. More than 1 million attended the meeting. The chief rival of the present head of state, Ferdinand Marcos, is Corazon Aquino, the widow of the opposition leader assassinated in 1983. During the election campaign in the Philippines the United States has stepped up interference in the affairs of the country in a bid to retain its economic influence and military presence there. Under pressure from Washington the Government of the Philippines has had to sanction the arrival in the country of 20 so-called observers from the United States to supervise the elections. Ships of the 7th United States Fleet have been concentrated in the vicinity of the Filipino shores.

U.S. 'Observers' Arrive

LD061436 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 6 TASS -- A new group of "observers" from the USA has arrived in the Philippines to supervise the forthcoming February 7 presidential elections and assess the results of voting. The group is led by Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who assured in his statements that the "observers" had come here on a "friendly mission" and that they did not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. But Philippine journalists have a different opinion of their intentions. Thus, the newspaper DAILY EXPRESS writes that the United States is trying to manipulate the political forces in the Philippines in an effort to impose on it a development policy meeting Washington's long-term interests in South-East Asia.

Commentary on U.S. 'Interference'

LD062328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Feb 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] In the Philippines the 2-month election campaign preceding the extraordinary presidential elections scheduled for tomorrow has ended.

Speaking at a meeting yesterday President Marcos called on 27 million Filipinos to show a maximum of restraint and calm on voting day. All sections of the state apparatus, said the president, had been given instructions to act strictly in keeping with the constitution. He also warned that any attempts to provoke disorder during the voting would be firmly suppressed by the armed forces. Why, one wonders, does he talk about so many instructions and strict warnings? Well, first of all because the early elections are being held due to the difficulties in the political and economical situation in this country. In the Philippines, unemployment is on the rise, the country's foreign debt is already at over $26 billion American. The situation in the country has reached an extreme level of intensity.

The election campaign has been accompanied by numerous clashes between the police and groups opposed to each other. The White House has also been closely observing the progress of the election campaign. Moreover it has even unceremoniously become involved in it and manipulated political forces in this country. Our correspondent Aleksandr Redchenko reports from Manila.

[Redchenko] Washington is trying with all its might to guarantee the involability of its positions in the Philippines. For here, on Philippine territory, there are something over 10 various U.S. military installations, among which are Clark Air Force Base, and Subic Bay naval base, which are among the largest U.S. bases abroad. Besides this, U.S. monopolistic capital, in the form of multinational corporations, continues to control many sectors of the Philippine economy. The facts show that in the 40 years since the granting of political independence to the Philippines, the United States has just not allowed this country of rich, varied natural resources to attain econmic independence. Attempting not to allow the undermining of its positions and under the pretext of observing the progress of the presidential elections, Washington has sent here a delegation led by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The U.S. representatives affirm that these observers will merely make sure that the elections are just and honest. However, many in the Philippines express clear distrust of the officially announced aims of the inspectors from across the ocean, as the Manila newspaper BULLETIN TODAY wrote a few days ago, the Americans should not forget that they are invited to the Philippines as guests of the government but certainly not with the aim of inspecting its internal affairs. This policy of open interference and crude pressure is calling forth the justified protest of wide sections of Philippine public opinion. Recently, in the center of Manila opposite the U.S. Embassy building, practically every day there have been mass demonstrations and meetings whose participants are calling for an end to U.S. domination and demand the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from the territory of the Philippines.

U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' Cited

PM041559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Romanchenko article under the rubric "Notes A Propos": "Why Washington Is Worried"]

[Text] U.S. Navy vessels are hastily being transferred to the Philippines. Blue Ridge, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and the aircraft carrier Midway are already there. The nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise is heading that way and a contingent of Marines is also being dispatched. What has caused this flurry? Perhaps the Philippines are threatened with an "invasion" and Washington has decided to defend the "friendly state"?

Nothing of the sort.

Presidential elections are due to take place in the Philippines on 7 February. The situation which has developed in the country is rather complex. An acrimonious election campaign is under way. But it is logical to ask: What concern of Washington's is this? After all, the elections are the internal affair of the Filipinos and of no one else. However, the United States is behaving as if it had been authorized to supervise the elections.

The point is that some of the biggest U.S. bases abroad -- Subic Bay naval base, Clark Air Force Base, and a number of others -- are located in that country. These bases are the oldest U.S. outpost in Asia. More than once, expeditionary brigades have been dispatched from there on punitive missions. During the aggression in Indochina, the planes which dropped bombs, napalm, and toxins over Vietnam took off from there. The ships which blockaded and shelled the Vietnamese seaboard were based there. For the Philippines this meant that, against its will, the country was actually involved in Washington's dirty war.

At present these bases are most important links in the chain of U.S. outposts in Asia and the Pacific. From there the Pentagon aims to control strategically important sea lanes. There, too, is the main staging post for U.S. combat aircraft and ships on their way from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and beyond, the shores of the Near East and the Mediterranean.

The Philippine bases have also been assigned a significant role in the Pentagon's "star wars" projects. Stations located there for tracking objects in space are to be used as part of the antisatellite system.

These plans, and also the decision adopted by the U.S. Congress to allocate a further $104 million for the further expansion of military bases in the Philippines, indicates that the schemes pursued by the Pentagon strategists are of a long-term nature.

Meanwhile, the existing agreement on the lease of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines expires in 1991. Bearing this factor in mind, Washington cannot ignore the changes in the mood of the Philippine public, which is becoming increasingly anti-imperialist in tenor. Filipinos do not want to live right next to a source of threat in the form of the U.S. bases. A tragedy could happen at any moment, even in peacetime. It is easy to imagine peoples' feelings when, some time ago, the disaster which overtook a U.S. F-16 fighter bomber on its way from South Korea to Clark Air Force Base became known. It happened a mere 190 km from Manila. And it could have had nuclear weapons on board...

The Philippine press has noted on more than one occasion that the U.S. military bases are one of the most acute and sore problems. The political platforms of many parties and public organizations contain demands calling for the dismantling of these bases without delay. And, as the elections approach, long columns of demonstrators pass before the U.S. Embassy in Manila more and more frequently.

However, the Pentagon intends to continue playing the Philippine card in its game of militarist patience. And so the United States has resorted to a blatant show of strength by its Navy in order to exert pressure on the people. This is the reason behind the latest display of "gunboat diplomacy," which has become traditional for Washington.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 5 Feb Talks

PM061949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On 5 February Colonel-General F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The Hungarian guest was met at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Those present included S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, and also Major General L. Varga, military and air force attache with the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

The Hungarian and USSR state flags were hoisted at the airport and the national anthems of the two countries played.

The Hungarian defense minister received a report from the chief of a guard of honor and inspected a formation of Soviet servicemen.

On the same day, a meeting was held between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Col-Gen F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during a conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The following participated in the conversation:

On the Soviet side -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; and other officials;

On the Hungarian side -- Lieutenant General J. Pacsek, chief of General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister; Lieutenant-General I. Horvath, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister; and also S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov hosted a lunch in honor of the Hungarian guest.

Col-Gen F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, visited V.I. Lenin's mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the grave of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The Hungarian guest was accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov. The wreath laying ceremony was attended by Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Moscow Military District.

On 5 February, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, met with Lt Gen J. Pacsek, chief of General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister. A warm, friendly conversation was held on questions of mutual interest.

On 5 February, a conversation was held between Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Lieutenant-General I. Horvath, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister, on topical questions of the activities of the two fraternal armies' political organs.

The conversation passed in a warm, friendly atmopshere.

MTI on Gromyko Meeting

LD061154 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 5 (MTI) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics received Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defense Wednesday.

At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere at which complete agreement was expressed, it was concluded that the alliance between Hungary and the Soviet Union, reiterated with a friendship, cooperation and mutual aid agreement, corresponds to the fundamental interests of the people, and serves the cause of building socialism and communism. The talks between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last September were decisive in importance in making the many-side cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union even more efficient.

At the meeting it was stressed that the peace-loving foreign policy of the members of the Warsaw Treaty combined with measures to strengthen their defense capacities made it possible for the peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union, for other states of the socialist community to live in peace in the decades that have gone by since World War Two. In connection with this, they made special mention of how topical the statement approved at the session of the political advisory body of the Warsaw Treaty last October was, on the improvement in the European and world political situation.

At the meeting it was concluded that it is the firm resolve of the USSR to curb the arms race, to close off the way to the militarization of outer space and to shift international relations back to the course of detente. This intention is borne out by the proposals of historical significance contained in the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15th. The Hungarian People's Republic fully supports these proposals which are in the interests of not only the Hungarian and Soviet peoples but all of humankind, said Ferenc Karpati.

Present at the meeting were Marshal Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Victor Kulikov, Soviet first deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Karpati Departs on Tour

LD071049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0923 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb (TASS) -- Today Colonel-General F. Karpati, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Moscow for a trip around the country. He is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of defense.

At the airport, he was seen off by S.L. Sokolov; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel-General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and other officials.

Among those seeing him off was S. Rajnai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR.

The guest is being accompanied on his trip around the country by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC ACCORD SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD311833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Hungary for 1986-1990 was signed today in Budapest. The plan envisages the further development and deepening of fruitful Soviet-Hungarian contacts in the spheres of science, education, culture, and art through creative organizations and the mass information media. The organization of a large number of events is planned, including the holding of the Days of Soviet Culture in the Hungarian People's Republic in 1987 devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October and the Days of Hungarian Culture in the Soviet Union in 1990 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism.

PRAVDA CITES JARUZELSKI ON NUCLEAR ARMS ISSUE

PM051125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the PZPR Central Committee Plenum: Party Tasks Decreased"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed in his speech to the PZPR Central Committee plenum here the exceptional importance of the Soviet Union's proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons worldwide by the end of the present century.

The bold program put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, lays down a not easy but wholly realistic way to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, which is based on conscientious observance of the criterion of mutual security. It creates extensive opportunities for using the gigantic potential and enormous resources allocated to armaments for the good of peace. We fully support this major, historic initiative, which once again confirms that socialism, peace, and progress are inseparable, the Polish leader said.

This is the source of our optimism when we think about the younger generation. We base all our plans for the future and all our strategy for educating the rising generation on the principle of lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world. However it should not be thought that peace, which has now lasted for 4 decades, is guaranteed once and for all. Peace is an asset which we must create and defend. This is the spirit in which we are raising our young people. Every condition conducive to this has been created under socialism.

In recent years, the speaker noted, much has been done to strengthen People's Poland as a durable link in the socialist community, enhance its defense capability, consolidate the alliance with fraternal countries, and forestall imperialist plans to destabilize the situation inside Poland. We have entered the UN-sponsored International Year of Peace with our heads held high and with a sense of duty well-performed.

Dwelling on the party's task of improving the educational system in Poland, which we discussed at the plenum, W. Jaruzelski noted the patriotism, education, and fostering of an active life stance play an important part in young people's ideological tempering. The perception that socialism is a powerful factor in further developing People's Poland must be the common denominator of the aims and methods of education.

TERRITORIAL WATERS PACT RATIFIED WITH POLAND

PM291513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Ratified"]

[Text] In a 24 January 1986 decree, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the Soviet-Polish treaty signed in Moscow 17 July 1985 on the demarcation of territorial seas (territorial waters) into an economic zone, a deep-sea fishing zone, and a continental shelf zone in the Baltic.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD032133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS) -- The continued development of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and serves the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. This was noted in Moscow today at a public soiree devoted to the 38th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The speakers emphasized that the years which have passed since the signing of the treaty were characterized by the continuous expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural spheres.

Relying on the support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the working people of Romania have carried out radical socioeconomic changes in an historically short period of time.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR, Traian Dudas, noted that Romanian-Soviet relations, based on mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation, will continue to develop in the interests of peace and socialism.

CPCZ'S BENO WRITES ON PRECONGRESS SCENE

PM311601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno under the "Following the Course of Party Congresses" rubric: "A Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Prague -- Communists, together with all the working people of Czechoslovakia, are wholly engaged in preparing for the 17th CPCZ Congress, which opens on 24 March. Under the leadership of party organs and organizations, large-scale political organizational work to implement the precongress tasks approved by the CPCZ Central Committee June (1985) Plenum has been launched in all areas of our life.

We consider particularly important the fact that we have considerably increased the level of labor and public activeness and educational, propaganda, and leadership work, which was reflected in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets in the final year of the 7th 5-Year Plan and the plan as a whole in industry, agriculture, and construction. This was also substantially aided by the principled, critical analysis of the results obtained and the evaluation of the effectiveness of party work in all areas in conformity with the requirements of the program strategy of speeding up social development. The party appeal for people everywhere to work from the very outset of 1986 in a manner equal to the tasks of the 8th 5-Year Plan is being implemented in practice.

The evaluation of the results of the past period convincingly shows that the program line of building a developed socialist society adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress has become the business of all Czechoslovak people and has mobilized the creative forces of the working class, the cooperatively organized peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. The implementation of this line has not been simple or easy, or without problems. We had first to cope with unfavorable foreign economic trends and deficiencies which hampered the acceleration of switching our economy to the path of intensification. The implementation of appropriate measures formed the basis for overcoming the period of lower growth rates in the national economy recorded in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and also for the subsequent speeding up of the dynamics of economic development. As a result we fulfilled in principle the general line of economic and social policy adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, as was noted by the CPCZ Central Committee November (1985) Plenum. Despite the difficulties and certain obstacles, we managed to maintain and, in certain spheres, even improve the people's living standards, strengthen their social guarantees, and consolidate the state's domestic and foreign economic stability.

We have again been able to see that an aggressive political approach to carrying out tasks, a realistic, critical assessment of work carried out, and extensive mobilization of the forces of the party and the whole of society in order to exploit all the potential and sources possessed by our socialist system are essential above all else if the goals set are to be comprehensively achieved.

Thanks to the combination of the enormous creative efforts of our people with the consistent pursuit of a foreign policy line of strengthening peace and socialism throughout the world we have gone a considerable distance toward building developed socialism. This line is based on developing multifaceted international cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR and other socialist community states.

Czechoslovakia's involvement in international production specialization and cooperation with other CEMA countries and the USSR, above all, has increased and the amount of barter and the exchange of licenses and the scientific and technical knowledge has risen. The USSR's share of total Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover, for example, increased from 32 percent in 1970 to more than 45 percent in 1985. Soviet participation in building our industrial base has become even more appreciable. A number of major capacities in the metallurgical and power industries, chemicals, the pulp and paper industry, and the construction industry have been created with the direct participation of Soviet specialists and on the basis of Soviet supplies to Czechoslovakia. Also, the building of the Prague subway, and so forth, are continuing successfully.

The growing creative activeness of Communists and nonparty people is expressed in the search for new ways of cooperation. An example of this is the building, in conjunction with the USSR, of the Robot Scientific and Technical Association, which is one of the finest organizational forms of our mutual relations. Direct contacts between enterprises, labor collectives, and scientific research and planning institutes are being more extensively exploited and cooperation in the sphere of cadre training has become considerable in scale.

Czechoslovakia, for its part, is participating in a number of major investment projects in the Soviet Union; for example, in constructing gas pipelines, mines, and mining and enrichment plants. The USSR is the recipient of half of Czechoslovakia's exports of machines and equipment and quite a lot of consumer and other goods. Our cooperation guarantees stability and prospects for economic growth and establishes great potential for the further development of relations among fraternal countries.

The theoretical and practical ideas for improving socialist society contained in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and other documents, which will be discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress, have had a beneficial influence on the whole course of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. It constitutes a program of clear long-term plans for the Land of the Soviets -- the first state to embark on the path of building socialism -- and a genuinely communist manifesto for the modern era, revealing the new system's enormous potential. The document, which is of global historical significance, has become for us too an inexhaustible source of inspiration. The in-depth analysis of the level of socialist development attained, the goals set, and the ways of achieving them also fully reflect our main tasks and requirements. This also stems objectively from the common task of speeding up the socioeconomic development of socialist society, which is only realizable in close cooperation with the socialist countries.

The precongress period and especially the progress of the report and election meetings of grass-roots organizations and the party conferences held at the end of 1985 confirmed that the party and the working people of the CSSR are fervently responding to the vitally important questions for us of making comprehensive use of all the features of intensification which are speeding up social progress. Comprehensive efforts are being directed toward ensuring that these tasks are unfailingly carried out. Working people are deeply aware of the need to resolve them through joint efforts, in conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

We attach great significance to the program of long-term economic, social, and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 and likewise to the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Members' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. These documents a new quality in reciprocal economic relations and their key provisions will feature in the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress concerning the 8th 5-Year Plan and the prospects for the period through the Year 2000. Party organs and organizations are paying special attention to drafting and carrying out 31 state-targeted and scientific and technical programs directed at strategic areas of intensification.

Implementing the CPCZ line of speeding up socioeconomic development, labor collectives are acting as instigators of new patriotic movements. International competition and cooperation with Soviet enterprises, the exchange of experience, and the experimental testing and introduction of innovative labor methods in industry and agriculture are increasing. All this makes it possible for us to set ourselves a difficult task -- the task of achieving a minimum 17-19 percent increase in national income before the 8th 5-Year Plan is out, as envisaged in the draft Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990, which will be presented to Communists and all working people for discussion and will be one of the 17th CPCZ Congress' main documents.

The recent period convincingly confirms that the closest link exists between the struggle for peace and our socialist society's efforts to significantly speed up the dynamics of social production and increase labor productivity by combining the advantages of socialism with extensive application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. An appreciation of the growing interdependence of the cause of socialist building and the international situation is penetrating more and more deeply into our working people's consciousness. Our party and the Czechoslovak people draw an unambiguous conclusion from this. We fully support the Soviet Union's large-scale peace offensive and are making our own contribution to the common coordinated foreign policy activity program. The CPCZ Central Committee and the people of our country have a high evaluation of the enormous efforts being made by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the struggle to ensure peace and improve the international situation.

Our party and the people approve M.S. Gorbachev's statement about total nuclear disarmament by the beginning of the 2d millennium.

The Czechoslovak people realize fully that it is only thanks to the Soviet Union's considered and consistent peace-loving policy that mankind still has prospects for a peaceful life. We are also aware that if peace is to be preserved it is essential to continue comprehensively strengthening socialism and, above all, its economic base.

We appreciate that the widest mobilization of the creative efforts of the human factor is essential to speed up the country's socioeconomic development. This means we must battle to reshape people's thinking and attitudes toward labor in order to ensure that the qualitatively new key tasks of the party strategy line become part and parcel of the everyday activity of party organs and organizations and political organizational and mass ideological political work and monitoring, and become the business of all managerial links, every leading worker, and all labor collectives. The results of the precongress activity of Communists and all the working people represent from this standpoint an indisputable step forward. Party organizations are paying particular attention implementing a Leninist work style everywhere. We attach special importance to enhancing the responsibility of all cadres to the party and the people for results achieved and for improving their leadership activity. The party and all society have a special interest in ensuring that only capable people -- Communists and nonparty people -- full leadership posts and that all leading workers treat the tasks assigned them in a principled way with a high degree of political awareness and professional competence and are fully resolved to seek the required progress in the area entrusted to them.

We demand that they wage a resolute struggle to achieve the goals set and appreciate that it is unity of word and deed, creative and businesslike solution of problems, and consistent performance of duties which above all enhance the prestige of the party and its organizations.

The report and election meetings held in more than 47,000 primary organizations have confirmed that only such an approach mobilizes people to combat indiscipline and disorder and disposes them to carry out the most complex tasks. The results achieved arouse pride but no complacency in us, spurring us to dig deeper for new reserves and adopt a bold approach when carrying out the lifty tasks of ensuring a substantial increase in the effectiveness and social productivity of labor.

Daily life shows that there is still a great deal to do. On the basis of consistent observation of the principles of democratic centralism and democracy within the party, it is necessary to enhance the collective search for ways and methods of creativity solving specific problems, prevent any dissipation of effort, and channel Communists' organizational and mass political work toward meeting the needs of all society and satisfying the working people's daily requirements. The effectiveness of the more than 1.67 million Communists' influence is determined by their personal example, conscientious lab or, and high level of political activity.

Since the 16th congress our party has grown still stronger internally and its nuclear of workers has increased. Out of the 285,000 candidates admitted to the CPCZ in that period, 59.5 percent are workers and 6.5 percent are peasants organized in cooperatives. The intelligentsia's representation is increasing. The political and professional level of CPCZ members and candidate members is continuing to grow. Proposals to alter the CPSU Statutes, which will be submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress, are aimed at further enhancing Communists' vanguard role in carrying out the tasks set for the present stage.

The decision to call a congress has given an important boost to developing the creative activeness of the working people, who are continuing the patriotic initiative to mark the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. Under party leadership, trade union, youth, and other public organizations united in the National Front are directing their efforts toward improving production, introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and boosting the economy's efficiency. The movement initiated by the Central Council of Trade Unions to reduce expenditure on production by 0.5 percent, boost labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan, and substantially enhance the quality of products is growing. The initiative of Prague enterprises and plants aimed at speeding up the introduction into practice of the results of scientific and technical progress has met with a lively response in all areas of the CSSR.

In the runup to the congress the link between the party and the people is continuing to strengthen in the daily battle to carry out the tasks set. This is being helped in no small way by the favorable public and political climate generated under the influence of our country's positive economic and social development, the principled peace-loving policy of the socialist community, and increasing hopes of reducing tension since the Geneva talks.

It is with a great sence of responsibility that the CPCZ is preparing for its supreme party forum. Our party, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the Central Committee November (1985) Plenum, is approaching its 17th congress strong, politically, ideologically, and organizationally united, with a high degree of competence, while maintaining close links with the people. The CPCZ approaches its congress as the acknowledged political vanguard of the working class and all working people.

TASS NOTES CSSR-FRG FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

LD060932 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Prague, February 6 TASS -- Czechoslovak foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, have stressed the need to adopt concrete and mutually acceptable measures to prevent a nuclear war and strengthen peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

At their working meeting which ended Wednesday in the city of Karlovy Vary, CTK news agency reported, they said the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva has been a positive factor of present-day international life and a triumph of reason and realism. They also said that for its results to be translated into reality it is imperative to promote cooperation among all states.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the importance of the latest proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are a comprehensive program for bridling the arms race, keeping weapons out of space and achieving balanced and controlled cuts in nuclear and conventional weaponry.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher also spoke positively of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, describing them as "an expression of long-term concept of Soviet policy with substantial new elements" and as "an important step forward to solving highly complex international problems". He said the West "is studying them carefully and wants to deal with them seriously".

The two foreign ministers paid special attention to the aspects of the Soviet leader's proposals, which concern Europe, and stressed the need for all European countries to make an adequate contribution to enhancing international security.

They also exchanged opinions about the possibility of signing an agreement that would provide for scrapping medium-range missiles in Europe and discussed prospects for progress at talks in Stockholm, Vienna and Geneva.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher supported the idea of cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Common Market, accentuating the significance of interaction between the two economic organizations in economic, scientific and technological fields to consolidating the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world.

USSR FOREIGN AFFAIRS GROUPS WELCOME ARMS PROPOSAL

LD051724 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Prague, February 5 TASS -- The Czechoslovak people lives by the hope that resolute steps to prevent nuclear threat will be taken during the International Peace Year, stresses the document which was adopted at the joint meeting of the foreign affairs commissions of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which has opened here.

The ways to attaining the goal have been indicated in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. For the first time ever mankind was proposed a concrete plan of stage-by-stage elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

That plan can and must be put into life in a historically brief period of time so that the people yet in the 20th century should use atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. The package of Soviet initiatives presupposes that the world will also be delivered from other weapons of mass destruction. The Czechoslovak people welcomes and supports the Soviet proposals.

The foreign affairs commissions of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia express the hope that a headway would be attained at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the way towards an end to the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space, towards creation of an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding.

GDR, SOVIET MILITARY OFFICIALS ATTEND CONCERT

PM051622 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb -- A grand concert held in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin devoted to the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR National People's Army was a musical parade of brotherhood in arms.

The concert was attended by E. Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General H. Kessler, GDR minister of national defense; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General N.A. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Political Directorate; and representatives of the armed forces of other Warsaw Pact countries.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH CSSR WRITERS -- An executive plan of cooperation between the Union Journalists of the USSR and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists has been signed for 1986. The plan envisages a further expansion of creative contacts, participation in bilateral and multilateral actions in the USSR and Czechoslovakia, exchange of delegations, and other forms of cooperation. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Feb 86 LD]

CINEMATOGRAPHIC ACCORD WITH HUNGARY -- Work on a coproduced film which will bring to life pages from the biography of Hungarian internationalist patriot Bela Kuna is envisaged in a plan of cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the Main Directorate of the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Education for the current year. It was signed in Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 31 Jan 86 LD]

ITALIAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS 'ORDERED' TO LEAVE

PM061935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 86 p 6

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] On 5 February, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a resolute protest with the Embassy of Italy in Moscow in connection with an unfriendly action taken by Italian authorities with respect to two Soviet officials in Rome who had been groundlessly accused of "impermissible activities."

Such actions by the Italians are at variance with its statements concerning the desire to maintain and develop good relations with the USSR. The responsibility for the consequences of that action rests with the Italian side.

It was noted that the attention of the embassy had been repeatedly directed to the fact that a number of Italian officials in Moscow had failed to observe the rules of conduct of foreign representatives in the USSR and engaged in activities incompatible with their status. In connection with this, certain Italian officials were ordered [predlozheno] to leave the USSR.

ANSA Identifies Expellees

AU061435 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Rome, February 6 -- The Soviet authorities have decided to expel an Italian diplomat and an Italian businessman, presumably in reprisal for the expulsion of two Soviet citizens from Italy, reliable sources said here today.

The sources identified the Italian expellees as first secretary 29-year-old Luigi Mattiolo and Marco Vianello, who has represented the public sector steel group, Finsider, in the Soviet Union for the last ten years.

In the recent past, Vianello has negotiated major contracts to a value of about 900 million dollars. He has just wound up a contract for the Finsider subsidiary, Italiampianti, to build an enormous pipe factory at Volisjij and was shortly due for normal reposting home.

CASE AGAINST SERGEI ANTONOV 'COLLAPSED'

LD061820 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 6 TASS -- The so-called "Bulgarian Trail" in the May 1981 assassination attempt on the life of head of the Roman Catholic Church John Paul the Second has collapsed. Such a conclusion is inevitable if one attentively reads the documents which are at the disposal of the court, writes the newspaper PAESE SERA.

Investigating Judge Ilario Martella conducted the investigation for more than three years in Italy, the United States, Turkey, West Germany, Bulgaria, Switzerland, France and the Netherlands and found no proof for Ali Agca's accusations. Big Western secret services, including those of the USA, Italy, Turkey, West Germany, France and Israel were trying to prove the "Bulgarian Trail", the newspaper points out. In the final account, they have not discovered any convincing evidence and facts of Sergei Antonov's guilt.

The Bulgarian citizen was arrested only on the ground of assertions, made by Ali Agca who repeatedly stated at the trial that he was Jesus Christ.

Who then held the threads of the conspiracy? Investigation bodies for a long time kept an eye on terrorists from the neo-fascist Turkish organization "Grey Wolves". Recently one of the Turkish witnesses stated in Istanbul that Agca is "an out-and-out liar".

How things really stand is obviously known to the American journalist Claire Sterling, who launched the "Bulgarian Trail" with the assistance of her "colleagues" R. Moss, P. Hentz, and M. Ledin and also high-placed representatives of the Italian Secret Service SISMI -- Guiseppe Santovito, Pietro Musomeci and Belmonte. As far back as in summer 1982 the newspaper RESTO DEL CARLINO noted that Claire Sterling had at her disposal unlimited sums of money to tour the whole world in search of "evidence" against Bulgaria.

When visiting some Western countries, she met there, "with an incredible easiness", with ministers and agents of secret services, the newspaper noted.

In conclusion the newspaper PAESE SERA recalls the testimony at the Rome trial by one of the bosses of the Naples Mafia Giovanni Pandico who noted that "Western secret services with the helf of Mafia "conditioned" Agca in the prison cell, putting into his mouth monstrous charges against Bulgarians. All that makes the "Bulgarian Trail" extremely improbable, the newspaper stresses.

UK-USSR DRAFT COOPERATION PROGRAM INITIALED

LD062338 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] London, February 6 TASS -- The 13th session of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-British Commission on Scientific, Technical, Commercial and Economic Cooperation opened here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by USSR deputy minister of foreign trade Manjulo. The British delegation is headed by deputy secretary, Department of Trade, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, Roberts. The session will discuss concrete questions of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of economics, industry, trade, science and technology. The delegations have agreed on the draft new programme of the development of economic and industrial cooperations between the USSR and Great Britain for the period from 1986 to 1990. The draft new programme has been initialled.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON IRISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PM041619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by A. Maslennikov and N. Pakhomov: "Beneath the Banner of Internationalism"]

[Text] Belfast, 2 Feb -- The 19th Irish Communist Party Congress concluded work here today. In the general opinion of the delegates, it was an important landmark on the path of uniting Irish Communists in the struggle for a united, independent, socialist Ireland and strengthening party ranks on the platform of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"The congress has confirmed its unconditional loyalty to the great cause of proletarian internationalism -- this never-rusting weapon, with the aid of which the working people of the world have gained so many victories," states the resolution unanimously approved by the delegates.

"We are proud of the fact that we are an active detachment of the international communist and workers party movement. While expressing satisfaction with its achievements, at the same time we are aware of the responsibility placed upon us by the struggle for unity, solidarity, and the further progress of our movement."

The resolution points out that a most important task of the international communist movement is the struggle to prevent war and preserve peace. Carrying out this task, the document states, requires the maximum unity of action of communist and workers parties. "We Irish Communists fully support the consistent policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are struggling for detente, real disarmament, and the prevention of nuclear war." The resolution notes that even in the current tense international situation, the Soviet Union has initiated a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

In Ireland's specific circumstances, it was stressed at the congress, the preservation of peace and security in Europe is inseparable from the struggle for this country's neutrality, unity, and independence. British imperialism and its NATO allies, the delegates noted, try to use Ireland's desire for national unification to draw Ireland into their military and political orbit. Precisely these aims were pursued by the British Government in signing an agreement with Dublin on a so-called "joint government" for Northern Ireland's affairs. "The Anglo-Irish agreement," it was pointed out in the political report presented to the congress, "is an imperialist agreement which increases Great Britain's interference in Ireland's affairs." What is more, it threatens to draw Ireland into NATO's military structure.

It was noted in the delegate's speeches that these dangerous plans can only be foiled by mobilizing all democratic, anti-imperialist forces. In conditions where bourgeois politicians in the north and south of the Island are increasingly frequently making compromises with imperialism, these tasks can only be carried out by the workers class. Overcoming the religious prejudices, sectarianism, and unionist ideology that is today dividing the working people of Ireland is moving into the forefront of communist party activity. The political resolution adopted by the congress contains a specific program of struggle to eliminate domination by British imperialism -- a program that envisages intensifying all forms of the movement to meet the social and economic demands of the working people, form a broad national and democratic front to counteract the policy of repression, and increase the cohesion and influence of the communist party in every sphere of the country's political and social life.

"In order to achieve success in reaching the goal of forming a united socialist Ireland," the resolution states, "the workers class must play a central political role, develop the necessary organizational prerequisites, and undertake mass actions which will win it allies among other class and social forces whose interests are objectively at variance with the interests of imperialism." The Irish workers class can only fulfill this revolutionary role, the resolution stresses, under the leadership of the communist party, which bases its policies on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Irish Communists, J. Stewart, Irish Communist Party general secretary, said concluding the political discussion, are ardent patriots of their country and, at the same time, people who are deeply concerned for the fate of all peoples of the world. Loyalty to these ideals requires that we step up the struggle against imperialism in our own country, strengthen the unity of the Irish workers class, and unite all forces working for peace, national libaration, and socialism.

ISRAELI INTERCEPTION OF LIBYAN PLANE DENOUNCED

TASS Statement

PM061923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

["TASS Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On February 4 Israel staged a new blatant act of state terrorism. Its airforce intercepted a Libyan passenger plane in international air space on a flight to Damascus and forced it to land in northern Israel. The passengers of the plane were then subjected to a humiliating search.

Such actions by Tel Aviv are nothing less than air piracy, a cynical encroachment of the elementary norms of international law, the principles of freedom and safety of international air travel enshrined in the relevant interstate conventions to which, by the way, Israel is a party.

Facts demonstrate that banditry with respect to civil aviation has become something habitual for Tel Aviv -- once the Israeli Air Force downed a Libyan civilian plane, the next time it intercepted a Lebanese airliner and forced it to land on Israeli territory. Although those actions were resolutely condemned the world over, Israel is clearly unwilling to make appropriate conclusions from that.

Israel's bandit-like actions are explained away by the hypocritical pretext of "combating terrorism." However, the true cause of the vicious circle of violence, in which the Middle East has been plunged for several decades now, is the banditry and terror practised by Israel as state policy. The latest criminal action of the Israeli military is fraught with fresh complications for the situation in that region, explosive as it is.

Licence [beznakazannost] and the cult of force, flaunted by the Israeli leaders, are explained first and foremost, by the connivance of those who stand behind Tel Aviv's flagrantly anti-Arab line. What strikes the eye is that the act of piracy against the Libyan civilian plane was perpetrated after the United States had blocked Security Council resolutions which denounced Israel's aggressive policy towards Lebanon and in the Israeli-occupied lands.

The Soviet Union strongly denounces the terrorist action of Tel Aviv, which is at odds with basic norms of international relations. An end must be put to acts of piracy. The time has come for the Security Council to act in accordance with its mandate under the UN Charter to take effective measures to put an end to Israeli crimes, which constitute an immediate threat to peace and security in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Condemnation by Press Officer

LD061610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 6 Feb 86

["A Criminal Act By the Israeli Military -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb (TASS) -- The Soviet Union decisively condemns any forms and manifestations of terrorism on the part of any state or group of persons, Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Department, stated at a press conference today at the Foreign Ministry's Press Center.

The press conference dealt with a fresh and blatant act of state terrorism by Israel, whose air force intercepted a Libyan civilian aircraft, en route to Damascus, in international airspace, and forced it to land in northern Israel.

Valeriy Sukhin said: We believe it is essential to fight this evil using all means available and, first and foremost, through unswerving observance of the elementary rules of behavior by a civilized state in the contemporary world. In other words, by the observance of the norms that are recorded and registered in the UN Charter and in corresponding resolutions of the world community.

In this case, the Soviet Union proceeds from the necessity that the United Nations and the Security Council adopt specific and practical measures against the fresh bandit-like and piratical act committed by Israel against a Libyan civilian aircraft -- those measures that are provided for in the articles of the UN Charter.

Valeriy Sukhin described Tel Aviv's actions as a "cynical encroachment upon the elementary norms of international law, upon the principles of the freedom and security of international air travel, which are stated in the appropriate interstate conventions." The latest criminal act by the Israeli military is fraught with a fresh aggravation of the situation in this already explosive region.

The impunity and cult of force which the rulers of Israel are flaunting can be explained, first and foremost, by the patronage of those who are standing behind Tel Aviv's impudent anti-Arab line. The time has come, Valeriy Sukhin said in conclusion, for the Secirity Council, in accordance with its authority according to the UN Charter, to adopt effective measures to stop Israel's crimes, which are creating a direct threat to peace and security in the Middle East and beyond.

Deputy Aviation Minister's Remarks

AU061232 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6 (AFP) -- A Soviet aviation official today described as an "act of air piracy" the diversion Tuesday by Israeli jets of a Libyan executive jet as it flew to Syria. First Deputy Minister for Aviation Boris Panyukov, in a wide ranging policy statement, said that the Israeli action was an "arbitrary interference" in the internal affairs of another state, but did not directly implicate the United States.

Israel has said it believed Palestinian leaders were on the aircraft, which was forced to land in Israel. However, it was in fact carrying Syrian Government officials.

The Communist Party daily PRAVDA today described the incident as a "new act of state terrorism" carried out in "coordination" with the United States.

Turning to the recent visit to Iran of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, Mr. Panyukov denied that the issue of reintroducing flights by the Soviet state airline Aeroflot to Tehran had been discussed. It had been reported in Tehran that the possibility of the flights resuming had been raised during the talks.

Mr Panyukov also told a press conference here that the formation of "political organs" within Soviet civil aviation, announced last month, was to "reinforce discipline."

KATUSHEV DISCUSSES TRADE WITH KUWAITI OIL MINISTER

LD062127 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- "The Soviet Union favours the development of trade and economic cooperation with Kuwait on an equitable, mutually beneficial and stable basis," Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations, declared here today during his talks with Kuwait's Minister for Oil and Industry 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah.

The sides discussed, specifically, the possibilities of bilateral trade in oil and chemical products, examined prospects of cooperation in building economic projects and in drawing on the two countries' experience in oil prospecting, extraction and processing.

Focus of Talks

LD062058 Kuwait KUNA in English 2015 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa held talks here Thursday with Chairman of the Soviet State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev on means of promoting cooperation between the two countries in oil industry fields. Following the meeting, Shaykh 'Ali told KUNA that his discussions with Katushev fucused on technical cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, and possibilities of trading petroleum and petrochemical products.

The Kuwaiti minister stated that four committees have been formed to continue detailed discussions tomorrow.

Shaykh 'Ali described his talks today as "very successful" pointing out that Soviet-Kuwaiti economic ties are long standing. He added that his visit to Moscow will further develop these relations.

He said that an invitation has been extended to Katushev to visit Kuwait. Shaykh 'Ali is scheduled to meet Friday with his Soviet counterpart Vasily Dinkov and chairman of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank Mr Ivanov.

PDRY SITUATION COMPLICATED BY 'FABRICATIONS'

GF061652 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Does Not Wish the Normalization of the PDRY Situation?"]

[Text] Dear listeners, a PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] delegation has visited Muscat, the capital of Oman. The guests conveyed a message sent to Sultan Qabus from Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Political Bureau and acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. It explained the incidents that occurred in the PDRY on 13 January. Muscat radio has reported that, just as in the past, Oman will continue to maintain friendly relations with its neighbor, the PDRY.

It is common knowledge that armed clashes took place in Aden for a number of reasons on 13 January. [sentence indistinct]. However, it is obvious that incidents in Aden are an internal matter of the PDRY.

The great majority of the PDRY people support the policy of progressive social and economic changes. This is also the view of the political and social figures of many countries which are UN members. They are making an effort to contribute toward the normalization of the situation in the PDRY and to help the people of that republic quickly remove the harm done by the 13 January incidents without any interference from the outside.

However, the designers of the neoverbalism policy [yeni verbalizm siyaseti] hold a different position regarding the PDRY people's problems. Their moves are aimed at complicating the PDRY situation and justifying imperialist interference in that republic's internal affairs. The fabrications put forward by U.S. officials and mass media organs to the effect that the Soviet Union has been directly involved in armed clashes in the PDRY and the experiment carried out by the Marxists in that republic has turned out to be unsuccessful, and similar [word indistinct] serve the same objectives.

Regrettably, newspapers published in Iran, particularly the JOMHURI-YE ESLMAI, are taking a noncritical approach toward these fabrications -- using them to explain the complication of the PDRY's internal political situation. Nevertheless, the people of Iran are well aware of the objectives of the move Washington makes to use the propaganda clamor about Moscow's, God forbid, conspiracies in various parts of the world and the legend of the communist threat. Using such pretexts, the U.S. imperialists drew up punitive measures against the people of Iran who ousted the pro-U.S. shah's regime on 11 February [1979]. Furthermore, similar pretexts have been used for organizing and executing the U.S. occupation of Grenada, an island republic, and to wage an undeclared war against the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan and cause agitation in the Persian Gulf region. As for the Soviet Union, it supports the recognition of the inalienable right of the every people to freely choose the path of freedom, independence, and (?development).

The Soviet support is opposed to (?curtailing) this right and to any foreign interference. Enduring freedom must be victorious. The Soviet Union has no wish to (?move away) from its policy or furthering equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the development countries and not interfering in their internal affairs. This is proved by the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran after the Febraury revolution and between the Soviet Union and the PDRY. The high assessment of these relations by Abu Bakr al-'Attas during a recent press conference in Aden is not a mere coincidence.

GORBACHEV SENDS MUBARAK MESSAGE ON NUCLEAR ARMS

NC061549 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on limiting the proliferation of nuclear arms. President Mubarak received this message today when he met with (Gorgio Novitch), the Soviet leader's envoy, who is currently visiting Egypt. Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet ambassador to Egypt, attended the meeting.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON HAITIAN UNREST

Duvalier Departure Reported

LD071106 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 7 TASS -- Jean-Claude Duvalier has left Haiti today aboard a U.S. Airforce plane, the AP agency said. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department, who made a statement to this effect and whom the agency quoted as saying this, did not say where the Haitian dictator was going. As was already reported. "The president for life" is now in a position of a homeless person, since no country wishes to grant him asylum. Yet, the White House, which has so long listed him among its "best friends" did not deny "Baby Doc" his last request, by granting the former dictator its plane.

Bovin Views Events

PM051457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Time of Change"]

[Text] The events in Haiti -- with all due allowance for the difference in scale -- recall somewhat the events in Iran. Mass protests, demonstrations, and disturbances extending far beyond the capital. An unarmed people opposing an armed dictatorship. Vacillation, confusion, and uncertainty on the part of the ruling regime. An active antidictatorial and antigovernment stance by the clergy. The confusion and forced maneuvering of the Americans who, on the one hand, are unable to openly support the universally hated authority of the "life president" but who, on the other hand, are aware of the unpleasant surprises that radical changes on the island could have in store for them.

What is the position today? It is not yet wholly clear. There is still a great deal of uncertainty about the situation itself. Information, for understandable reasons, also lags behind events.

Last Friday morning White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes told journalists on the presidential plane en route to Houston from Washington that the Duvalier regime had fallen and power was now in the hands of a "military-civilian government." However, later the same day, Duvalier, broadcasting on Haitian radio, announced the introduction of a state of martial law for 30 days and said: "I am as strong as ever and control the situation. There are rumors that I have left the country. It is not true. I am not going anywhere."

It is logical to suppose that the Americans intended to carry out a palace revolution and put some less odious puppet in Duvalier's place, but that some hitch or other occurred at the last moment and events got beyond the U.S. Embassy's control. Unaware of this, L. Speakes operated according to a scenario which was already out of date. These things happen...

Be that as it may, anger has come to a head there. People's patience has come to an end. For almost 30 years the Duvalier clan -- first, Francois, nicknamed "Papa Doc" and then his son, Jean-Claude, known as "Baby Doc" -- occupied its own country, robbed and harassed people, and insulted them -- in the most direct and literal meaning of those words -- relying on detachments of "Tonton Macoutes" (the dictators' personal bodyguard). In black folklore "tonton macoute" means "werewolf" or "specter" (they were renamed "leopards" by the younger Duvalier). Haiti became a backwater of poverty, illiteracy, and complete and flagrant lawlessness. Then patience ran out.

It had to be. What is happening in Haiti has to be regarded in the context of radical and historical changes sweeping the whole world. Despotic, tyrannical regimes are declining and collapsing. The peoples are breaking out of the charmed circle of dependence and poverty. The attitude to external diktat and interference in internal affairs is becoming increasingly intolerant.

Chile was an exception. Grenada, likewise. The events in Haiti are the rule. Let us remain within the bounds of political realism. Uncle Sam is quite strong and influential enough to look after his "babies" in certain cases and to establish U.S.-style order by using the iron fist of the Marines. In Grenada it worked, in Lebanon it failed. The Grenada pattern, like the Chile pattern, may be repeated. Yet the attempts to restore the past are rearguard actions.

Incidentally, the Americans do have a lot of experience in Haiti. U.S. warships appeared in Port-au-Prince more than 20 times between 1847 and 1915 on the pretext of "maintaining order." In July 1915 Haiti was occupied by the U.S. Marines. And it was not until 1934 that Franklin Roosevelt recalled the U.S. solders. But in practice the Americans continued to hold sway in the country. So they can take a risk ...

I do not know how the present unrest in Haiti will end. It is possible that Duvalier will remain in power for a while yet. It is possible that he will be replaced by an authoritarian military-bureaucratic regime. There are other possibilities too. One thing is clear, however: A time of change has arrived.

Who is next -- Stroessner, or Pinochet?

CP Leader's Remarks Cited

PM061121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Haiti: General Strike Under Conditions of Repression", uppercase passages published in boldfact]

[Text] Havana -- The Caribbean press points out that Duvalier's tyranny has been unable to prevent a general strike despite the state of siege introduced in the country, the repression, and the terror, to which more than 100 Haitians have fallen victim in recent days.

The curfew, which has even been extended to the daytime, continues in Port-au-Prince, the capital, and in the country's major cities. All news agency reports point out that combined detachments of soldiers and "Tonton Macoutes" used firearms to shoot demonstrators who took to the strees after the tyrant's flight was announced in the United States.

IN ORDER TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH ABOUT THE EVENTS ON THE ISLAND FROM WORLD PUBLIC OPINION, THE HAITIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE BANNED FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ACCREDITED IN THE COUNTRY FROM LEAVING THE CAPITAL. Despite this, two U.S. journalists accompanied by a Haitian priest visited a secret cemetery 15 km from Port-au-Prince. There they discovered dozens of burned corpses which, according to local inhabitants, had been brought there in army trucks in recent days.

Your correspondent met in Havana with Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Haitian Communist Party Centeral Committee. This is what he said about the events in Haiti:

"Right up until recently Washington gave the Duvalier regime 100-percent support. Now the United States has been forced to maneuver, for the preservation of tyranny prevents it from settling the profound political crisis which Haiti is going through: The overwhelming majority of the Haitian people are resolutely and unconditionally opposed to Duvalier. A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN RECENTLY ISSUED A REPORT THAT THE DUVALIER REGIME HAD FALLEN WHICH WAS SOON DENIED. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? Above all, that the United States has failed in its attempts to get rid of the odious figure of Duvalier and thus, to halt the strong protest movement in my country. A coup has not happened in Haiti for the reason that a group of the tyrant's closest supporters announced its desire to participate in a so-called provisional transitional government."

Such a variant is absolutely unacceptable to the broad people's masses of Haiti. It would mean a new antipopular dictatorial regime which would use the old methods of repression and terror.

Blow to U.S. Policy

PM061012 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev article under the rubric "Events, Facts, Opinions": "Storm Over Haiti; Death Rattle of the Bloody Duvalier Regime"]

[Text] A cleansing storm is raging over Haiti -- an island state in the Caribbean. Individual demonstrations by the population against the hated Jean-Claude Duvalier regime are growing into a nationwide uprising. The "president for life" is resisting desperately. Announcing a state of siege, he ordered troops and police to use firearms against the demonstrators. The dictator's guards are carrying out mass arrests.

Washington is showing particular "concern" over the events in Haiti. In no way is this to be explained by U.S. concern for the Haitian people. Washington is concerned about its own interests. It is no secret that the Duvalier regime is an obedient puppet of the White House. The United States grants its paceman around $150 million a year for his loyal service. In response Duvalier has farmed out the country's natural riches to U.S. monopolies and granted them unlimited rights in the national economy. In Washington's strategic plans Haiti is seen as an important springboard for suppressing national liberation movements in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

In an attempt to save its placeman, the United States instructed Duvalier to "liberalize" his rotten regime. To that end the "president for life" dissolved the political police and announced the disbandment of the bloody "tonton macoute" gangs.

However, this, it turns out, is not enough to save the dictatorship. And Washington is grudgingly preparing a second option for "pacifying" the Haitian people. A so-called "legal opposition" to the dictatorship comprising politicians loyal to the United States is being organized under the control of the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince. If necessary they will remove Duvalier from power. As Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH) Central Committee, stated, the Washington administration is drawing up plans for direct armed intervention against Haiti.

It is still hard to say whether Washington will succeed in implementing its egoistic plans. One thing is clear: the Haitian people's selfless struggle has dealt a serious blow to U.S. imperialist policy in the Caribbean.

TEXT

THIRD CUBAN CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM061045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko, P. Bogomolov report: "The Party and People Are One: At the Cuban Communists' Forum]

[Text] Havana, 5 Apr -- The highest forum of Cuban Communists, which has opened in Havana, is continuing its work. Delegates are analyzing the results of the period between the Second and Third Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congresses and discussing the next tasks in socialist building, the struggle for peace, and the strengthening of international security. Their attention, like that of all the Republic's working people, is centered on the pithy report of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee. The report was broadcast on radio and television and the whole country learned of its contents immediately.

The congress participants warmly support the provisions expounded in this document to the effect that the Cuban revolution is continuing its victorious march and exerting substantial influence on the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence. The Republic's communists are proud of the successes achieved by Cuba in 25 years of socialist building. At the same time delegates express agreement with the criticisms made by the keynote speaker and declare their readiness to conduct a resolute attack on existing shortcomings. They point to the many reserves for accelerating the country's progress, outline ways of overcoming the difficulties which arise, and report on measures to eliminate the ommissions and blunders revealed in the course of report and election meetings and party conferences in the provinces. The speeches, which are permeated by profound concern for the good of the motherland and people, reflect the party's multifaceted activity and desire of working people on the Island of Freedom to augment their socialist gains.

Cuban Communists are unanimous in their desire to do everything to strengthen and develop their friendship with the Soviet people. Expressing gratitude for the assistance given to Cuba, they stress the importance of improving fraternal collaboration and deepening integration processes within the socialist community.

Among the questions being discussed at the congress are the prospects for the Republic's development in the immediate future. Examining plans for the 5-year plan period, the delegates express confidence that they will be successfully implemented and the country will scale new heights in the development of the economy, science, and culture. On behalf on their party organizations and labor collectives, the speakers declare full support for the PCC's domestic and foreign policy.

Alongside the problems of economic building, delegates are analyzing questions of organizational party work, ideological education, and mass political work. They give instructions to continue to strengthen the party's ranks, tirelessly temper its young generation, and educate them in the spirit of patriotism and unshakable loyalty to the principles of proleterian, socialist internationalism. The delegates's speeches and all the congress' work testify to the indissoluble unity of party and people and cohesion of communists and nonparty people in the desire to ensure socialist Cuba's prosperity.

Much is being said from the congress platform about the need to step up efforts in the struggle for disarmament and lasting peace on the planet. The delegates value highly the concrete program of measures recently put forward in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LAST LINE

Implementation of these measures would mean the practical resolution of the task of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war, putting an end to weapons of mass destruction on earth totally and forever, preventing an arms race in space, and achieving real disarmament and radically improving the international situation.

The Third PCC Congress is continuing to receive reports on the fulfillment of pledged socialist competition devoted to mark the party forum. Reports are coming in from international projects too. The congress participants greeted with a feeling of legitimate pride the report that a test consignment of nickel oxide has been produced at the Ernesto Che Guevara plant in Punta Gorda, which is being built with our country's assistance. The first packages bear the inscription: "In honor of the 3d PCC Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress."

The supreme party forum in Havana is continuing. Cuban working peoples' attention is focused on it. It is arousing profound interest among communists throughout the world.

Congress Continues Work

LD070910 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 7 TASS -- The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has approved a resolution on the main report by the party's Central Committee, delivered by its first secretary Fidel Castro.

The resolution stresses that the report is a model of how every communist should be self-critical in assessing the work done and realistically define further tasks.

The congress delegates, it says, have fully approved all the report's provisions and decided on its careful study by all party, Young Communist League [YCL], trade union and other mass organizations in the country.

The congress unanimously passed a resolution on some changes in the rules of the Communist Party of Cuba, reflecting the experience accumulated by the party over the past five years.

An important place among the documents adopted by the congress is held by a draft party program outlining the immediate tasks and the ultimate goals of the revolutionary process, which at the present stage are to complete the building of socialism, and chartering concrete ways to achieving them in every field.

The document defines the aims of national economic strategy and social policy and prospects for development in the fields of education, science, literature and the arts. It formulates the principles and objectives of the foreign policy of the party and the Government of Cuba and the principal tasks in protecting the socialist homeland and sets guideposts for ideological work.

During the drafting of this document, says a resolution passed on the party program, account was taken on the basic principles of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the experience amassed by the fraternal parties, the traditions, culture and political awareness of the Cuban people and the special conditions in which the Cuban revolution is developing and socialism is being built.

The resolution says the congress has decided to approve the draft and submit it for nationwide discussion involving all party, YCL, trade union and other organizations. Every citizen will be able to make his or hers suggestions, which will make it possible to adopt a party program enriched as a result of popular consideration.

The congress discussed and endorsed guidelines for Cuba's social and economic development in 1986 through 1990. This document epitomizes the strategy of the Communist Party of Cuba in the field of the economy and social and political development in the next five years and over a longer-range perspective. It describes the need to continue strengthening economic cocperation with socialist countries as a key task. This process should be geared to Cuba's increasingly extensive participation in the international socialist division of labor and commercial exchanges with countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and to achieving economic integration with them through specialised production and co-production schemes. The policy of raising the efficiency of the national economy will be continued. The decisive factors for further economic growth will be extending and diversifying exports, increasing production to replace imports, first of all from capitalist countries, enhancing internal economic integration, streamlining the system of planning and economic management, making efficient use of natural resources, saving resources and speeding advanced technology into production. Prime attention will be paid to improving the housing conditions of working people as well as the consumer services, public health and education.

CPSU SENDS GREETING TO HONDURAN COMMUNISTS

PM050955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Fourth Communist Party of Honduras [PCH] Congress: Dear Comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee sends the delegates to the Fourth PCH Congress and all Honduran Communists fervent, fraternal greetings and wishes for success in the congress' work, the strengthening of the party's position, and the rallying of its ranks.

Soviet Communists and the Soviet people know of Honduran Communists' selfless struggle -- under the difficult conditions of underground activity and repression -- for the interests of working people and their people, against reaction and imperialist interference in Central America, and for cooperation among the peace-loving and progressive forces of the country and the region. The CPSU rates highly the PCH's consistently internationalist policy in the international communist movement.

We express feelings of sympathy and solidarity to Honduran Communists and wish them success in their just and difficult struggle.

Long live the fraternal PCH!

Friendship between the CPSU and the PCH and mutual understanding and good relations between the Soviet and Honduran peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee.

PONOMAREV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PANAMA

PM041351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, has returned to Moscow from Panama, where it attended the Eighth Congress of the People's Party of Panama.